









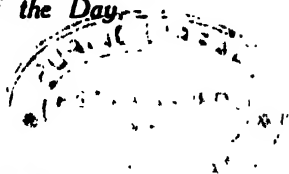




# THE NATIONAL YEAR BOOK

## 1938

*A book of reference to all the leading  
questions of the Day*



*General-Editor!*  
**KIRIT GHOSH**



**THE BOOK COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
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## PREFACE.

The burning question of the day, engaging the attention of Statesmen, Politicians and Students, is the Government of India Act, 1935, and it is fully discussed in this book. Matters of everyday interest, topical subjects, social, political and economical questions, forms of Governments of different countries, education, agriculture, export and import trade, Native States, Indian overseas, Indian National Congress and records of all kinds of sports, etc. have been incorporated in the book. In short the book is an encyclopædia of all kinds of information.

The information included is no doubt accurate. Numerous Government blue books have been freely consulted, the chief being Review of Trade for India, Statistical Abstract of the British Empire, Order-in-Council under the Government of India Act, Sea-borne Trade of India and several Municipal Acts. Besides these books, among others a large number of League of Nations publications, and works of standard authors, *viz.*, Goswami's Geography (in Bengali), Stamp's The World, Nehru's Glimpses of World History, Roy's Constitution of India, Shah's Provincial Autonomy and Federal Structure were also consulted.

My labour in compiling this handy reference volume, will be amply repaid if it be of some use to the public.

Calcutta, 9th November 1937.

K. G.



# THE NATIONAL YEAR BOOK.

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### **National Flag.**

The National Flag is the symbol of the Nation. It represents the radiant glow of awakened national consciousness. It is the concrete symbol of its vigor and vitality; the inspirer of freedom, the great and the sacred *mantra* which unifies all its diverse faiths, communities and creeds. The National Flag progresses along the path of greatness and is a powerful instrument for achieving its happiness and prosperity. It is the pride and honour of the Nation and dishonour to it is National's dishonour. Disrespect to it is an act of treason against Nation itself.

### **Bande Mataram.**

It is the only genuine patriotic song of All-India. It was written with the life-blood of a genius, whose religion was universal brotherhood and whose God was his Mother country. The song which is now adorning every patriotic lip, trembling, vibrating, echoing and re-echoing in every Indian heart that can feel, has a far deeper import, a far more spiritual significance, entrances far loftier souls and breathes a far nobler spirit, is far simpler in its beauty, far more magnificent in its simplicity than any other that has yet been penned.

National songs, songs for exciting patriotism there indeed be many in diverse languages and in many lands. But we do not remember

having come across a song which can equal or rival Bankim's immortal song *Bandemataram*.

### **Indo-British Trade.**

India has all along felt that the Ottawa Agreement has definitely worked to the advantage of England and deprived India of her freedom of trade with foreign countries. Britain's requirements from India consist mainly of food and raw materials for her own industries. Grants of preference by India results in the sacrifice of Indian revenue and enables British manufacturers to compete in some cases with promising Indian Industries.

India now wants freedom so that her trade with Europe and America might be rehabilitated. India wants to recapture the markets she has lost in Italy and Germany.

### **Britain's Dilemma.**

The position of Europe is steadily worsening. From the outbreak of Spanish Civil War, it became increasingly evident that Europe was entering a phase in her political life that could not be resolved peacefully. Where there was reason to hope at one time, the spinelessness and the dilatoriness of the democratic countries have tended to make a perplexing situation quite incapable of disentanglement. A sharp and well-timed act on the part of Britain or France would

have placed Hitler and Mussolini on the run. Unfortunately a series of hampering factors prevented action other than formation of mock non-intervention committee.

A bold decisive step-requires a clear-cut and well defined policy. This is however, sadly lacking in the heads of the British Tory Government and in Blum.

### **Indian Villages.**

The average Indian village of today presents a very gloomy and disappointing spectacle and fills one's heart with the profoundest sorrow. The Indian village to-day is nothing but a collection of thatched and mud-built cottages located in insanitary surroundings, and often a prey to the ravages of pestilential diseases and periodically subjected to the ravages of floods and famines. There is no proper facility for education, no provision for drainage and irrigation and no arrangement for health and sanitation. There is always scarcity of good drinking water. To save ourselves from annihilation, we must re-build our villages.

### **Noble Prize 1937.**

The Noble Prize for Literature, has been awarded to the French Writer, M. Roger Martin Dugard.

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# HISTORY AT A GLANCE

## B.C.

- 2000 The Aryan Peoples established themselves in North India, Spain, Italy and the Balkans.
- 1000 Homer flourished.
- 800 The Building of Carthage.
- 790 The Ethiopian Conquest of Egypt.
- 776 First Olympiad.
- 753 Rome built.
- 745 Tiglath Pilser III conquered Babylonia and founded the New Assyrian Empire.
- 722 Sargon II armed the Assyrians with iron weapons.
- 721 He deported the Israelites.
- 680 Esarhaddon took Thebes in Egypt.
- 644 Psammetichus I restored the freedom of Egypt and founded XXVIth dynasty.
- 608 Necho of Egypt defeated Josiah, King of Judah, at the battle of Megiddo.
- 606 Foundation of the Chaldean Empire.
- 550 Confucious born in China.
- 550 Buddha lived about this time, so also Laotse.
- 539 Cyrus took Babylon and founded the Persian Empire.
- 521 Darius I, the son of Hystaspes, ruled from the Hellespont to the Indus.
- 490 Battle of Marathon.



- 480 Battles of Thermopylae and Salamis.
- 479 The Battles of Platea and Mycale completed the repulse of Persia.
- 477 Death of Buddha. First Buddhistic Council at Rajgriha.
- 431 Peloponnesian War began and ended in 404 B.C.
- 399 Execution of Socrates.
- 390 Rome destroyed by the Gauls.
- 359 Phillip become King of Macedonia.
- 356 Alexander the Great born.
- 338 Battle of Chaeronea.
- 336 Macedonian troops crossed into Asia. Philip murdered.
- 331 Battle of the Granicus.
- 333 Battle of Issus.
- 331 Battle of Arbela.
- 330 Darius III killed.
- 327 Alexander invaded India.
- 325 Alexander left India.
- 323 Death of Alexander the Great.
- 322 Foundation of Maurya dynasty in India by Chandra Gupta.
- 321 The Romans completely beaten by the Samnites at the battle of the Caudine Forks.
- 281 Pyrrhus invaded Italy.
- 280 Battle of Haraclea.
- 279 Battle of Asculum.
- 278 Gauls raided into Asia Minor and settled in Galatia.

- 275 Pyrrhs left Italy.
- 272 Asoke became King of Pataliputra.
- 264 First Punic War.
- 260 Battle of Mylæ.
- 256 Battle of Ecnomus.
- 246 Shi Hwang-ti became King of Ts'in.
- 231 Death of Asoke.
- 220 Shi Hwang-ti became Emperor of China.
- 218 Hannibal marches from Spain into  
• Italy.
- 211 Great Wall of China begun.
- 210 Death of Shi Hwang-ti.
- 202 Battle of Zama.
- 156 Paper made in China.
- 146 Carthage destroyed.
- 133 Laws of Tiberius Gracchus passed at  
Rome ; Gracchs assassinated.
- 102 Birth of Julius Cæsar.
- 88 First Mithridatic War.
- 74 Third Mithridatic War.
- 66 Pompey led Roman troops to Caspian  
and Euphrates. He entered the  
Alani.
- 60 First Triumvirate formed—Pompey,  
Cæsar and Crassus.
- 55 Cæsar invades Britain.
- 49 Pompey driven from Italy ; Cæsar dicta-  
tor.
- 48 Pompey murdered in Egypt.
- 47 War in Egypt.
- 46 African War.

- 45 Caesar made dictator for life.
- 44 Caesar murdered, Antony seizes Rome.
- 41 Antony and Cleopatra meet at Tarsus.
- 27 Roman Empire established.
- 17-7 Herod rebuilds Temple at Jerusalem.
- 4 True date of birth of Jesus of Nazareth
- A.D.**
- 4 Tiberius invades Germany.
- 14 Tiberius emperor.
- 30 Jesus of Nazareth crucified.
- 37 Caligula becomes emperor.
- 41 Claudius emperor on assassination of Caligula.
- 43 Claudius invades Britain.
- 64 Nero burns Rome.
- 68 Suicide of Nero (Galba, Otho, Vitellus, emperors in succession).
- 79 Destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum.
- 
- 86 Dacian War begins.
- 98 Trajan emperor.
- 117 Hadrian succeeded Trajan. Roman Empire at its greatest extent.
- 120 Hadrian in Britain.
- 121 Hadrian's wall built.
- 133 Antonius Pius emperor.
- 161 Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus become joint emperors.
- 164 Great plague began, and lasted to the death of M. Aurelius (180). This also devastated all Asia. Nearly a

century of war and disorder began in the Roman Empire.

- 220 End of Han Dynasty.
- 227 Ardashir I put an end to Arsacid line in Persia.
- 242 Mani began his teaching.
- 247 Goths crossed Danube in a great raid.
- 251 Great victory of Goths. Emperor Dacius killed.
- 260 Sapor I, the Second Sassanid Shah, took Antioch, captured the Emperor Valerian, and was cut on his return from Asia Minor by Odenathus of Palmyra.
- 277 Mani crucified in Persia.
- 284 Diocletian became Emperor.
- 296 Constantius in Britain.
- 305 Martyrdom of St. Alban. Constantius and Galesius emperors.
- 306 Constantius dies at York. Constantine proclaimed.
- 312 Constantine the Great become Emperor.
- 323 Constantine presided over the Council of Nicaea. Constantinople founded.
- 361 Julian the Apostate attempted to substitute Mithraism for Christianity.
- 375 Invasions of the Huns.
- 392 Theodosius the great, emperor of east and west.
- 394 Theodosius holds supreme sway.
- 395 Death of Theodosius. Honorius and Arcadius redivided the empire with

- Stilicho and Alarie as their masters and protectors.
- 400 Alarie overruns Italy.
- 410 Rome sacked by Alarie.
- 425 Vandals setting in the South of Spain. Huns in Pannonia, Goths in Dalmatia. Visigoths and Suevi in Portugal and North Spain. English invading Britain.
- 439 Vandals took Carthage.
- 451 Attila invades Gaul and was defeated by Franks.
- 452 Venice founded.
- 453 Death of Attila.
- 455 Vandals sacked Rome.
- 457 Kingdom of Kent established by Hengist.
- 477 First invasion of Britain by Saxons.
- 489 Theodoric conquers Italy, and becomes King.
- 495 Saxons under Cedric land in Britain.
- 527 Justinian Emperor.
- 529 Justinian closed the schools at Athens, which had flourished nearly a thousand years. Belisarius took Naples.
- 531 Chosroes I began to reign.
- 536 Belisarius captures Rome.
- 543 Great plague in Constantinople.
- 553 Goths expelled from Italy by Justinian.
- 560 First English Abbey founded at Bangor.

- 565 Death of Justinian. The Lombards conquered most of the North Italy.
- 569 Muhammad born at Mecca.
- 590 Plague raged in Rome.
- 597 Augustine in England. .
- 606 Harshavardhan become King. Harsha Era started.
- 610 Heraclius began to reign.
- 611 Muhammad announces himself as a prophet and proclaims Islamism.
- 619 Chosroes II held Egypt, Jerusalem, Damascus and had armies on Hellespont. Tang Dynasty begin in China.
- 627 Great Persian defeat at Nineveh by Heraclius. Tai-tung became Emperor of China.
- 628 Muhammad wrote letters to all the rulers of the earth.
- 629 Muhammad returned to Mecca.
- 632 Muhammad died. Abu Bekr Caliph.
- 634 Battle of Yarmuk. Moslem took Syria. Omar Second Caliph.
- 638 Jerusalem surrendered to the Caliph Omar.
- 642 Death of Heraclius.
- 643 Othman third Caliph.
- 655 Defeat of the Byzantine Fleet by the Moslems.
- 668 The Caliph Moawija attacked Constantinople by sea.

- 687 Pepin of Hersthal, Mayor of the palace, reunited Austrasia and Neustria.
- 711 Moslem Army invaded Spain from Africa. Mohammadans arrived in India.\*
- 715 The domains of Caliph Walid I extended from Pyrenes to China.
- 732 Charles Martel defeated the Moslems near Poitiers.
- 751 Pepin crowned King of France.
- 768 Death of Pepin.
- 771 Charlemagne sole King.
- 771 Charlemagne conquered Lombardy.
- 795 Leo III become Pope.
- 800 Leo crowned Charlemagne Emperor of the West.
- 802 Egbert became King of Wessex.
- 814 Death of Charlemagne.
- 828 Egbert became first King of England\*.
- 843 Death of Louis and Carlovingian Empire shattered to pieces.
- 919 Henry the Fowler elected King of Germany.
- 936 Otto I succeeded his father Henry the Fowler as King of Germany.
- 962 Otto I, King of Germany, crowned Emperor.
- 1001 First Mohammadan invasion of India.
- 1016 Canute became King of England, Denmark and Norway.

- 1066 Battle of Hastings. Normans invaded England.
- 1147 The Second Crusade.
- 1189 The Third Crusade.
- 1202 The Fourth Crusade attacked the Eastern Empire.
- 1206 Slave Dynasty founded in India.
- 1214 Jengis Khan took Pekin.
- 1215 Magna Charta signed.
- 1280 Roger Bacon invented the Gun Powder.  
Kublai Khan founded the Yuan Dynasty in China.
- 1302 Mariner's Compass invented by Flavio Gioja, an Italian.
- 1314 Battle of Bannockburn.
- 1344 Gold coin first began to be used as Money.
- 1348 The great plague, the black death.
- 1360 Fall of Yuan Dynasty and establishment of Ming Dynasty in China.
- 1381 Navigation Act which assisted the English traders.
- 1440 Gutenberg invented printing.
- 1469 Birth of Guru Nanak.
- 1476 Caxton introduced printing in England.
- 1486 Bartholomew rounded the Cape of Good Hope.
- 1492 Columbus discovered America.
- 1498 Vasco de Gama discovered the sea-route to India.



- 1499 Switzerland became an independent republic.
- 1500 Brazil was discovered. The Portuguese established the first European factory in India at Calicut.
- 1509 Henry VIII King of England.
- 1513 Discovery of the Pacific by Balboa.
- 1525 Babar won the battle of Panipat, captured Delhi and founded the Mogul Empire.
- 1532 Beginning of the Reformation in England.
- 1539 The Society of Jesus founded.
- 1547 Ivan IV (the terrible) took the title of Tzar of Russia.
- 1556 Charles V abdicated. Akbar raises the Indian Empire to its greatest splendour.
- 1564 Shakespeare born.
- 1565 Akbar removed the Jijiya tax on Hindus.
- 1577 Drake made the first voyage round the world. Pocket watches first introduced.
- 1584 Virginia discovered and colonised.
- 1588 Defeat of Spanish Armada and beginning of the English sea-power.
- 1590 Paper Mills first erected.
- 1599 Dutch traders arrived in India.
- 1600 East India Company formed.
- 1602 Dutch East India Company established.

- 1603 England and Scotland united. James I  
King of England and Scotland.
- 1604 Silk manufacture introduced. French  
merchants arrived in India.
- 1605 Gunpowder plot.
- 1607 Galileo constructed the first telescope.
- 1615 Thomas Roe visited India.
- 1616 Death of Shakespeare.
- 1620 Mayflower Expedition. founded New  
Plymouth. First Negro slaves landed  
at Jamestown.
- 1622 The English obtained the rights to trade  
at Surat. The first weekly paper  
published in England.
- 1640 Barometer invented by Torricelli.
- 1642 New Zealand and Tasmania discovered.
- 1644 Manchus ended the Ming Dynasty.
- 1648 Treaty of West Phalia. Thereby  
Holland and Switzerland were recog-  
nised as free republics and Prussia  
became important.
- 1649 Charles I beheaded.
- 1658 Aurungzeb Great Mogul. Death of  
Cromwell.
- 1660 Calcutta founded by Job Charnock.
- 1662 Portugal gave Bombay to Charles II as  
part of the dowry of his wife  
Catherine.
- 1664 The French East India Company  
formed.
- 1665 The Great Plague of London.

- 1666 The Great Fire of London.
- 1674 Nieuw Amsterdam finally became British by treaty and was re-named New York.
- 1689 Discovery of the Law of Gravitation by Sir Issac Newton.
- 1694 Foundation of the Bank of England.
- 1707 Death of Aurungzeb. The gradual decline of the Great Mogul Empire.
- 1721 First Mercury Thermometer constructed by Fahrenheit.
- 1733 Hall constructed the first achromatic telescope. Arsenic and Cobalt discovered.
- 1739 Invasion of Nadir Shah.
- 1755-63 Britain and France struggle for America and India. France in alliance with Austria and Russia against Prussia and Britain; the Seven Years' War.
- 1757 The Battle of Plassey, from which dates the British territorial power in India.
- 1763 Treaty of Paris. Canada ceded to Britain. British dominant in India.
- 1774 Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of India.
- 1775 American War of Independence begins.
- 1776 Declaration of Independence by the United States of America.
- 1783 Treaty of Peace between Britain and the New United States of America.

- 1788 Impeachment of Hastings before the Peers. First Federal Congress of the United States at New York.
- 1789 French Revolution begins. Washington elected first President of the United States of America.
- 1792 France became a republic.
- 1795 Bonaparte suppressed a revolt and went to Italy as Commander-in-Chief.
- 1798 Bonaparte went to Egypt. Battle of the Nile.
- 1799 Bonaparte returned to France. He became first Consul with enormous powers.
- 1800 East India Company obtained possession of Surat.
- 1802 First Factory Act passed in England.
- 1804 Bonaparte became Emperor. Francis II took the title of Emperor of Austria in 1805 and in 1806 he dropped the title of Holy Roman Emperor. So the "Holy Roman Empire" came to an end.
- 1805 Battle of Trafalgar, death of Nelson, Oct. 21.
- 1808 Napoleon made his brother Joseph, King of Spain.
- 1810 Spanish America became Republic.
- 1812 Napoleon's retreat from Moscow.
- 1815 Battle of Waterloo, and defeat of Napoleon.

- 1818 The Marhatta Power overthrown in India by British.
- 1821 Death of Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena, May 5.
- 1825 First Railway. Stockton to Darlington.
- 1831 The system of Sutte abolished in India.
- 1832 First Reform Bill passed.
- 1833 First Reform Parliament opened. Act for abolition of slavery in British Colonies passed.
- 1835 The word "Socialism" first used.
- 1837 Queen Victoria ascended the Throne.
- 1840 Queen Victoria married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Penny Postage introduced for the first time in England. Responsible Government was granted to Canada.
- 1845 Sir John Franklin started his Arctic Expedition.
- 1851 Gold discovered in Australia.
- 1852 Napoleon III Emperor of France.
- 1853 Railway opened in India for the first time.
- 1854-56 Crimean War.
- 1856 Persia declared war against India.
- 1857 Sepoy Mutiny broke out in India.
- 1858 Government of India passed to the Crown.
- 1859 Responsible Government granted to Queensland and New Zealand. India and England connected by Telegraph.

- 1860 The Indian Penal Code passed into law.
- 1861 The Indian Councils Act passed. Gold was discovered in New Zealand.
- 1865 Complete abolition of slavery in America.
- 1869 Suez Canal opened.
- 1870 Franco-Prussian War begins.
- 1871 Paris surrendered. The King of Prussia became German Emperor.
- 1877 Edison invented Phonography.
- 1885 The Indian National Congress organised.
- 1896 Marconi invented Wireless Telegraphy.
- 1899-1902 Boer War begins.
- 1901 Death of Queen Victoria (January 22).
- 1903 Russo-Japanese War. The Coronation Durbar at Delhi.
- 1906 Grant of Responsible Government to South Africa.
- 1907 New Zealand became a Dominion of the Empire.
- 1909 The North Pole discovered by Commander Peary.
- 1910 King Edward died on May 6. King George V ascended the throne.
- 1911 Coronation of King George V and Queen Mary. Delhi becomes the capital of India.
- 1912 Republic was established in China.
- 1914 The Great War in Europe began.
- 1917 Russian Revolution and establishment of Bolshevik regime in Russia.

- 1918 The Kaiser abdicated and escaped to Holland. Armistic was signed by the Germans and firing was stopped on all fronts (November 11).
- 1919 Treaty of Versailles. The Government of India Act was passed.
- 1920 The first meeting of the League of Nations, from which Germany, Austria, Russia and Turkey were excluded and at which the United States was not represented.
- 1921 The Greeks in complete disregard of the League of Nations made war upon the Turks.
- His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited India.
- Indian Reforms scheme came into force.
- Non-co-operation Movement under Mahatma Gandhi in India.
- Fascist Movement begins in Italy.
- 1922 Great defeat of the Greeks in Asia Minor by the Turks.
- The Five-Power Naval Treaty was signed at Washington.
- King Constantine of Greece abdicated.
- Lausanne Conference opened (Nov. 20).
- 1923 Turkish Republic was proclaimed and Kamal Pasha appointed first President.

- 1924 Lenin died (Jan. 22). King George II of Greece deposed and a Republic declared (Mar. 25).
- 1927 The Council House opened at New Delhi.
1928. Beginning of the Russian five-year Plan. Kellogg Pact signed.
- 1929 King Amanullah of Afghanistan abdicated (Jan. 14); Nadir Khan elected King of Afghanistan (Oct. 1).
- The Simon Commission left India in April.
- The Indian National Congress declared complete independence as its aim.
- The Hague Conference settled the question of Reparations and arranged for the evacuation of the Rhineland.
- 1930 The Hitlerite Party appears in force in the German Reichstag.
- The R-101 Disaster in France on its flight to India (Oct. 5).
- The Indian Round Table Conference opened in London (Nov. 12). Imperial Conference opened in London.
- Simon Commission Report published.
- Naval Treaty signed by the Great Powers in London.
- Mahatma Gandhi arrested under Regulation 25 of 1927. About 40,000 persons went to jail.
- 1931 Spain becomes a Republic.
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed.



Gandhi attended the Second Session of the Indian Round Table Conference in London.

New Delhi inaugurated.

The Summit of Mount Kamet was achieved by Mr. F. Smythe's Party (June 29).

Lord Willingdon succeeded Lord Irwin as Viceroy of India.

The Indian Census was taken.

Britain off the Gold Standard.

Burma Round Table Conference met in London.

1932 Hitler becomes Dictator of Germany.  
World Economic Conference in London.  
Civil Disobedience Movement launched in India.

N. W. F. P. became Governor's Province and the Frontier Council met for the first time.

The Premier announced the Communal Award.

Ottawa Pact ratified in India.

M. Doumer, President of France, assassinated (May 6).

Lausanne Reparation Conference opened by Ramsay MacDonald.

Turkey admitted into the League (July 20).

Third Indian Round Table Conference (November 15).

1933 The White Paper was published.

Joint Select Committee on Indian Reforms met in London.

Civil Disobedience Movement suspended by the Congress.

Three Thousand persons killed in Japan by an Earthquake. Japan withdrew from the League of Nations (July 24).

Mount Everest conquered by air.

The World Economic Conference met in London (June 12).

Germany withdrew from Disarmament Conference (Oct. 14).

King Nadir Shah murdered.

Sino-Japanese Agreement reached over Manchurian question.

1934 Indo-Japanese Agreement (Jan. 5).

Earthquake in Bihar and Nepal (Jan. 15).

Inauguration of Royal Indian Navy (Oct. 2).

London-Melbourne Air-Race (Oct.).

Report of the Joint Select Committee on Reforms published (Nov. 22).

1935 Silver Jubilee of the King-Emperor George V (May 6).

Severe Earthquake at Quetta (May 31).

Government of India Act.

Italo-Abyssinian War begins (Oct. 3).

Restoration of Monarchy in Greece.

Sir Samuel Hoare resigned as British Foreign Secretary under pressure because of his agreement with French

Premier, on the proposal to dismember Ethiopia (Dec. 18).

In China Prince Teh proclaimed independence of the western part of Inner Mongolia (Dec. 22).

- 1936 King George V who had reigned since 1910, died of bronchial catarrh at his own estate of Sandringham, in Norfolkshire, near London (Jan. 20) and was succeeded by his eldest son, the Prince of Wales, 49, who took the title of Edward VIII.

Three-Power Naval Treaty between Britain, France and U. S. A. (March). German troops occupied the Rhineland (Mar. 7).

France and other parties to the Locarno Pact, complained to the League of Nations.

Provinces of Sind and Orissa inaugurated (April 1).

Lord Linlithgow became Viceroy of India (April 18).

Conquest of Abyssinia by Italy (May 5).

XI Olympiad opened at Berlin (Aug. 1).

Anglo-Egyptian Treaty—British occupation of Egypt ends.

Nanda Devi (25,660 ft.) conquered by British-American Expedition.

Civil War in Spain.

Riots in Palestine.

Sir Samuel Hoare re-entered the British Cabinet as First Lord of the Admiralty.

At Geneva, at the opening of the Assembly of the League of Nations. Haile Selassie, asserting he was still Emperor of Ethiopia, appealed, denounced the League for having practically deserted him, and demanded aid. Italian journalist in the gallery shouted at him in derision and were expelled (June 30).

Roosevelt re-elected President of U.S.A.  
Abdication of King Edward VIII (Dec.

10) on the constitutional issue of marriage. He was succeeded by his brother, the Duke of York, who took the title of George VI (Dec. 14).

1937 Trouble on the North-Western Frontier of India. Inauguration of Provincial autonomy on April 1, 1937.

Coronation of King George and Queen Elizabeth (May 12).

At Wardah, the Executive Committee of the Indian National Congress decided to form ministry in six major provinces where Congress has a sweeping majority.

Civil War in Spain.

War between China and Japan.

Nyon Conference to stop the Piracy in the Mediterranean.

**The Altitudes of the Globe.***Highest Continental Altitudes.*

<i>Continents.</i>	<i>Highest Point.</i>	<i>Elevation Approximate in feet. mean elevation</i>
North America	Mount Mekinley, Alaska	20,300
South America	Mount Aconcagna, Chile- Argentina	22,834
Europe	Mount Elbrus, Caucasus	18,465
Asia	Mount Everest, India	29,002
Africa	Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika Terr.	19,710
Australia	Mt. Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,328
Antarctica	Mt Thorvaid, Nilson	15,400

**Lowest Continental Altitudes.**

<i>Continents.</i>	<i>Lowest Altitudes.</i>	<i>Below Sea level in feet.</i>
North America	Death Valley, California	276
South America	Sea level,	...
Europe	Caspian Sea, Russia	86
Asia	Dead Sea, Palestine	1,290
Africa	Libyan Desert	440
Australia	Lake Eyre, South Australia	38

**CHIEF ASIAN PEAKS.****Himalayan Peaks.**

Name.	Feet.
Everest ...	29,002
K <sup>2</sup> ...	28,250
Kanchanjunga ...	28,146
Makalu ...	27,790
Dhaulagiri ...	26,795
Nanga Parbat ...	26,620
Annapurna I ...	26,492
Gasherbrum ...	26,470
Gosainthan ...	26,291
Nanda Devi ...	25,645
Raka Poshi ...	25,550

**Other Asian Peaks.**

Name.	Feet.
Tirich Mir, Hindu Kush ...	25,263
Ulugh Mustag, Kunlun ...	25,340
Kungur, Pamirs ...	25,146
Minya Konka, Szechwan ...	24,891
Mustagh Ata, Pamirs ...	24,388
Tengri Khan, Tion Shan ...	23,620
Kaufmann, Trans Alai ...	23,383
Demavend, Elburz Range ...	18,603
Ararat, Turkey ...	16,916
Klyuchev, Kamchatka ...	16,129
Belukha, Asiatic Russia ...	14,895
Karlik Tagh, Sinkiang ...	14,090

## PEAKS IN AFRICA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Mountains and country.	Feet.
Kilimanjaro—2 peaks—	
(i) Kilbo, Tanganyika Territory ...	19,718
(ii) Mawenzi, Tanganyika Terri- tory ...	16,889
Kenya, Kenya Colony ...	17,198
Ruwenzori, Africa ...	16,750
Wilhelmina, New Guinea ...	15,580
Ras Dashan, Abyssinia ...	15,150
Ala Goz, Abyssinia ...	14,277
Jabel Ayashi, Morocco ...	14,000
Cook, New Zealand ...	12,349
Pico de Teide, Teneriffe ...	12,200
Kosciusko, Australia ...	7,328

## THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

The actual number of languages is about 2,796. The English language is spoken by more than 224,995,500 of people of which more than half are Americans. The principal other languages with peoples speaking are given below :—

Abyssinian, embracing Ethopic, Galla, Geez, Amharic and Tigre	5,500,000
Afghan ...	11,000,000
Albanian ...	1,004,000
Arabic ...	29,021,496
Bengali ...	51,000,000

Bohemian	...	...	7,100,000
Chinese	...	...	475,000,000
Czechoslovak	...	...	15,000,000
Danish	...	...	3,659,870
Dutch	...	...	15,652,949
Estonian	...	...	1,120,000
Finnish	...	...	3,022,257
Flemish	...	...	3,500,000
French	...	...	62,410,045
German	...	...	78,233,142
Greek	...	...	6,480,000
Gujarati	...	...	10,682,000
Hindi and other Indian languages			216,000,000
Hungarian	...	...	8,688,349
Italian	...	...	41,364,566
Japanese	...	...	90,400,000
Javanese	...	...	42,000,000
Lettish	...	...	1,843,900
Luthanian	...	...	2,393,000
Marathi	...	...	20,000,000
Nepali	...	...	6,000,000
Norwegian	...	...	2,814,200
Persian	...	...	10,000,000
Polish	...	...	32,000,000
Portuguese	...	...	47,000,000
Punjabi	...	...	24,000,000
Roumanian	...	...	17,400,000
Russian	...	...	160,000,000
Serbian	...	...	11,000,000
Siamese	...	...	11,700,000
Slovenian	...	...	5,185,000
Spanish	...	...	80,189,000



Swedish	...	...	6,507,916
Tamil	...	...	19,000,000
Telegu	...	...	25,000,000
Tibeto-Burmese	...	...	17,000,000

### The Longest Rivers

River.	Outflow.	Length in miles.
Mississippi-Missouri	Gulf of Mexico	4,221
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	3,600
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Congo	Atlantic Sea	3,000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Lena	Arctic Sea	2,600
Amur	North Pacific	2,500
Parana	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
La Plata	South Atlantic	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500

### Important Canals.

Suez	...	Egypt	100
Kiel	...	Germany	61

Name	Location.	Length in miles.
Panama ...	U. S. A. ...	50
Elbe ...	Germany ...	41
Manchester ...	England ...	35
Welland ...	Canada ...	27

### The Highest Mountains.

Name.	Location.	Height in feet.
Everest ...	Himalayas ...	29,002
Godwin-Austen (K2) ...	... ..	28,250
Kanchanganga ...	... ..	28,146
Makalu ...	... ..	27,790
Tengri Khan ...	E. Turkistan	24,000
Chumalhari ...	Himalayas ...	23,944
Aconcagua ...	Andes ...	23,390

### Important Bridges.

San Francisco Bay	...	7 miles.
Tay (Scotland)	...	2 "
Harding (India)	...	5,400 ft.
Victoria (Canada)	...	5,200 "

### Largest Oceans.

	Mean Depth.
Pacific ...	2½ m.
Indian ...	2 m.
Atlantic ...	2 m.

### Largest Sea.

	Depth in feet.
Behring ...	13,422
Mediterranean ...	12,276

**Longest Tunnels.**

Ben Nevis	...	...	15 m.
Tanna (Japan)	...	...	13½ m.
Otira (in New Zealand)	...	...	5½ m.
Khojak Pass (India, Quetta to Iandabar)	...	...	2 m.
Liverpool—Birkenhead Vehicular	2	13	m.
Gunnison	...	...	6 m.

**Important Falls.***(height in feet.)*

Sutherland	...	New Zealand	...	1904
Ribbon	...	California	...	1612
Kalambo	...	South Africa	...	1400

**Lakes.**

Caspian	...	Asia	...	680 m.
Tanganyika	...	Africa	...	420 m.
Superior	...	N. America	...	412 m.
Nyasa	...	Africa	...	350 m.
Michigan	...	N. America	...	335 m.
Baikal	...	Siberia	...	330 m.
Aral	...	Trans Caspia	...	265 m.
Winnipeg	...	Canada	...	260 m.
Victoria Nyaszo	...	Africa	...	200 m.

**The Longest and Largest.**

Longest River	...	Mississippi, 4,502 miles.
Longest Platform	...	Manchester.
Longest Bridge	...	Tay Bridge, 2 miles.
Longest Wall	...	The Great Wall of China, 1,250 miles long.

Longest Canal	...	Stalin's White Sea— Baltic Canal.
Longest Tunnel	...	Simpton (Switzerland) • 12 miles 458 yads. long.
Longest Railway Journey	...	Rigo to Vladivostock, 6,800 miles
Longest Mountain Chain	... ..	The Andes.
Longest Corridor	...	Rameswar Temple Cor- ridor, South India, 4,000 ft. long.
Largest River	...	Amazon, 4,000 miles.
Largest Island	...	Greenland, 8,27,300 sq. miles.
Largest Silver • Producer	...	Mexico.
Largest Republic	...	U. S. A. .
Largest City	...	London.
Largest Salt-Water Lake		Caspian Sea.
Largest Fresh-Water Lake		Lake Superior.
Largest Peninsula	...	India.
Largest Planet	...	Jupiter.
Largest Diamond	...	Cullian, found near Pretoria in 1905.
Largest Artificial Water Way		Grand Canal, China.
Largest Cotton Port		New Orlean, U. S. A.

Largest Desert	...	Sahara, 3,500,000 sq. miles.
Largest Continent		Asia.
Largest Ocean	...	Pacific.
Largest Church	...	Church of St. Peters, Rome.
Largest Library	...	Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris.
Largest Royal Palace		The Palace at Madrid.
Largest Palace	...	Vatican, Rome.
Largest Pearl	...	Beresford-Hope Pearl, weighing 1,800 grams.
Largest Telescope	...	At Mount Wilson Observatory, U. S. A.
Largest Building	...	The Great Pyramid at Gizah, Egypt.
Largest Battleship		H. M. S. Wood.
Largest Populated Country		India.
Largest Bell	...	Bell of Moscow.
Largest Archway	...	Sydney Harbour Bridge, Australia.
Largest Cinema House		Roxy, New York.
Largest Balloon	...	Explorer II.
Highest Mountain Peak		Mount Everest, 29,002 ft.
Highest Volcano	...	Chimborazo, South America.

Highest Town	...	Pasco, Peru.	.
Highest Statue	...	Statue of Liberty, New York.	
Highest Building	...	The Empire State Buildings, New York.	
The Hottest Part in the World	...	Lake Tehad to Mecca and the Straits of Babel Mandab.	
The Hottest Place in India	...	Jacodabad, Sind.	
The Coldest Part of the World	...	Belt between Arctic and the North Pole in Arctic.	
The Coldest Place	...	Verkhoyansk.	
Rainiest Place		Cherrapunji, Assam.	
Greatest Ship Canal		Suez Canal, 101 miles.	
Greatest Ocean		In the Pacific, off	
Depth	...	Mindinao, between Philippines and Japan, 32,089 ft.	

### Popular Geographical Surnames

Gift of Nile	...	Egypt.
Dark Continent	...	Africa.
Whiteman's Grave		Guinea Coast of Africa.
Great Britain of the East	...	Japan.
Garden of South India	...	Tanjore.
Blue River	...	The Yangtse Kiang.
Blue Mountain	...	The Nilgiri Hills.

## Land of Midnight

Sun ...	Hammerfest (Norway).
Play Ground of	
Europe ...	" Switzerland.
City of Seven Hills ...	Rome.
Land of Five Rivers	The Punjab.
Forbidden Land ...	Tibet.
The Eternal City ...	Rome.
City of Magnificent	
Distances ...	Madras.
Yellow River ...	Hwango-ho.
Granite City ...	Aberdeen.
Queen of the Adriatic	Venice.
Land of the Rising	
Sun ...	Japan.
Roof of the World ...	The Pamirs.
Queen of the South	Sydney.
Sick Man of Europe	Turkey.
The City of Ghosts	
and Temples ...	Benares.
Gate of Tears ...	The Strait of Babel- mandab.
The Isle of Pearls ...	Behrein.

**Changed Geographical Names.**

Old.		New.
Persia	...	Iran.
Manchuria	...	Manchukuo.
Constantinople	...	Istanbul.
Pekin	...	Peiping.
Moscow	...	Leningrad.
Mesopotamia	...	Iraq.

Old.		New.
St. Petersburg	...	Petrograd.
Russia	...	U. S. S. R. (Union of Soviet Socialist Re- publics).
Nijri Novgorad	...	Gorky.

### **National Name of Countries.**

Persia	...	Iran.
Austria	...	Oesterreich.
Hungary	...	Magyarorszag.
Germany	...	Duetschland.
Greece	...	Hellas.
China	...	Chung Kuo.
Egypt	...	Misr.
Finland	...	Suomi.
Japan	...	Nippon.
Spain	...	Espagna.
Belgium	...	La Belgique.

### **Kings without Kingdoms.**

1. William II of Germany.
2. Constantine of Greece.
3. Ferdinand of Bulgaria.
4. Hussen of Mecca.
5. Abbas Helmi of Egypt.
6. Amanulla Khan of Afghanistan
7. Alfonso XIII of Spain.
8. Emperor Puyi of China.
9. King Charles of Hungary.
10. Sultan Mahomed VI of Turkey
11. King Manuel II of Portugal.
12. Prajabardhak of Siam.



**Rulers or Heads of Governments of the World.**

The date of birth, when known, is given in parentheses. This list is made up as of November 20, 1936.

Country.	Name of Rulers, etc.	Accession.
Afghanistan	Mohammed Zahir Khan (1911), King	1933
Albania	Zog (1894), King of the Albanians	1925
Arabia Saudi	Abd-el-Aziz es Saud ibn Saud (1882), King	1926
Argentina	Gen. Augustin P. Justo (1876), President, elected for six years	1932
Australia	Lord Gowrie; of Ruthven (1872), Governor- General; J. A. Lyons, Premier	1935
Austria	Dr. William Mikias (1872), President; K. Schuschnigg, Premier	1928
Belgium	Leopold III (1901), King; Paul van Zeeland, Premier	1934
Bhutan (Br. Protectorate)	Jik-me Wangchuck, Maharajah	1926
Bolivia	Col. David Toro, Provisional President	1936

Country. •	Name of Rulers, etc.	Access'n.
Brazil	Dr. Getulio Vargo, Constitutional President, elected for four years term •	1934
Bulgaria	Boris III (1894), Czar.	1918
Cambodia	Monivong, King (French Protectorate)	1927
Canada	Lord Tweedsmuir (1875), Governor-General; W. Mackenzie King, President	1933
Chile	Arturo Alessandri (1869), President; term six years	1932
China	Lin Sen, President of the National Government	1931
Colombia	Dr. Alfonso Lopez, President; term four years	1934
Costa Rica	Sr. Don Lean Cortez, President; term four years •	1936
Cuba	Dr. Miquel Marino Gomez of Arias, President; term four years	1936
Czechoslovakia	Dr. Eduard Bines, President; term seven years	1935

Country.	Name of Rulers, etc.	Access'n.
Danvig	Arthur Griessez, Senate President	1934
Denmark	Christian X (1870), King	1912
Dominican Republic	Gen. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo (1893), President; re-elected, term four years	1930
Ecuador	Federico Diaz, Provisional President	1935
Egypt	Faruk I (1920), King	1936
Estonia	Constantin Paets, State Head	1936
Finland	Pehr Evind Svinhufvud (1861), President; term six years	1931
France	Albert Lebrun (1871), President; term seven years	1932
Germany	Adolf Hitler (1889), Fuhrer und Reichskanzler, for life	1933
Great Britain	George VI, King and Emperor, (1936) N. Chamberlin Premier	1937
Greece	George II (1890), King recalled	1935
Guatemala	Gen. Jorge Umbico (1879), President; term six years	1931

Country.	Name of Rulers, etc.	Access'n.
Haiti	Stenio Vincent, President, elected and inaugurated Nov. 18, 1930	1930
Honduras	Gen. Tiburcio Carías Andino, President, term four years	1933
Hungary	Admiral Nicholas Von Horthy (1868), Regent	1920
Iceland	Christian X (1870), King	1912
India (British)	The Marquess of Linlithgow (1887), Viceroy; from April 1936	1936
Iran (Persia)	Mirza Reza Pahlevi (1878), Shah	1923
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Ghazi I (1912), King	1933
Irish Free State	Eamon de Valera (1882), President of Executive Council	1937
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III (1860), King; Benito Mussolini, Premier	1900
Japan	Hirohito (1901), Emperor	1926

Country.	Name of Rulers, etc.	Access'n.
Latvia	... Albert Kviesis (1871), President; term three years; re-elected ...	1930
Liberia	... Edwin Barclay, President; term four years; re-elected for 8 year term in 1933 ...	1931
Liechtenstein	... Francis I (1833), Prince ...	1929
Lithuania	... Antona Smetona; (1874) President ...	1926
Luxemburg	... Charlotte (1896), Grand Duchess ...	1919
Manchukuo	... Henry Pu Yi (1906), Emperor Kong-te ...	1934
Mexico	... Gen. Lazaro Cordenas (1895), President; term six years ...	1934
Monaco	... Louis (1870), Prince ...	1922
Morocco	... Moulay Mohammed (1913), Sultan, third son of Moulay Yusef ...	1927
Népal	... Tribhubana Bir Bikram (1906), Shah ...	1911
Netherlands	... Withelmina (1880), Queen ...	1890
Newfoundland	... Vice-Adm. Humphrey T. Walwyn (1879), Gov.; app't'd Sept. 30, 1935 ...	1936

Country.	Name of Rulers, etc.	Access'n.
New Zealand	Viscount Galway (1882), Governor-General; G. W. Forbes, Premier	1935 1936
Nicaragua	Dr. Carlos Brenes-Jarquín (1884), President	1905
Norway	Haakon VII (1872), King, son of Frederick VII of Denmark	1932
Oman	Seyyid Said ibn Taimur (1910), Sultan	1931
Palestine	Lt.-Gen. A. G. Wauchope (1874), British High Commissioner	1936
Panama	Dr. Juan D. Arosemena, President; term four years	1936
Paraguay	Col. Rafael Franco, Provisional President	1925
Persia (Iran)	Mirza Reza Palevi (1878), Shah	1935
Peru	Maj.-Gen. Oscar R. Benavides, President, term extended for three years	1935
Phillippine Islands	Manuel Quezon, (1878), President; elected Sept. 30, 1933 for six years	1935
Poland	Prof. Ignatz Mosciski (1867), President; re- elected for term ending 1940	1926

Country.	Name of Rulers, etc.	Accession.
Portugal	Gen. Antonio Carmona (1869), President	1926
Roumania	Carol II (1893) King	1930
Russia (U. S. S. R.)	Governed by Soviet Commissars headed by V. M. Molotov	1931
El Salvador	Gen. Maximiliano H. Martinez, President; re-elected 1935 for 3 years	1931
Siam	Ananda (1924), King	1935
Soudan, Anglo-Egyptian	Sir George Stewart Symes, K.C.M.G. (1882), Governor-General	1933
South African, Union of	Earl of Clarendon (1877), Governor-General; J. B. M. Hertzog Prem.	1924
Spain	Manuel Azana, President	1936
Sweden	Gustaf V (1858), King	1907
Switzerland	Dr. Guiseppi Motta, President; term one year	1937
Syria (French Mandate)	Daien Count de Mortel, High Commissioner	1933
Trans-Jordan	Abdullah (1882), Emir	1921

Country.	Name of Rulers, etc.	Access'n.
Tunis	Sidi Ahmed, Bey ...	1929
Turkey	Mustapha Kemal Ataturk (1880), President of Grand Nat'l Assembly ...	1923
United States	F. D. Roosevelt (1882), President; term ends Jan. 20, 1941	1933
Uruguay	Dr. Gabriel Terra (1873), President; term four years re-elected 1934	1931
Vatican City, State of ...	Pius XI (1857), Pope and Sovereign	1922
Venezuela	Gen. Eleazar Lopes Contreras, President; term seven years	1935
Yugo-Slavia	Peter II (1923), King; governed by three Regents	1934
Zanzibar	Seyyid Khalifa ibn Harub (1879), Sultan ...	1911



**Presidents of U. S.**

No.	Name.	Politics.	Native State.	Born.	Inaug.	Age at Inaug.
1	George Washington	... Federlist	Virginia	1732, Feb. 22	1789	57
2	John Adams ...	... Fed.	Mass	1735, Oct. 30	1797	61
3	Thomas Jefferson	... R. D.	Va	1743, April 13	1801	57
4	James Madison	... R. D.	Va	1751, Mar. 16	1809	57
5	James Monroe	... R. D.	Va	1758, April 28	1817	58
6	John Quincy Adams	... R. D.	Mass	1767, July 11	1825	57
7	Andrew Jackson	... Dem	S. C.	1767, Mar. 15	1829	61
8	Martin Van Buren	... Dem	N. Y.	1782, Dec 5	1837	54
9	William Henry Harrison	... Whig	Va	1773, Feb 9	1841	68
10	John Tyler ...	... Dem	Va	1790, Mar. 29	1841	51
11	James Knox Polk	... Dem	N. C.	1795, Nov. 2	1845	49
12	Zachary Taylor	... Whig	Va	1784, Nov. 24	1849	64
13	Millard Fillmore	... Whig	N. Y.	1800, Jan. 7	1850	50
14	Franklin Pierce	... Dem	N. H.	1804, Nov. 23	1853	48
15	James Buchanan	... Dem	Pa	1791, April 23	1857	65
16	Abraham Lincoln	... Rep	Ky	1809, Feb. 12	1861	52
17	Andrew Johnson	... Rep	N. C.	1808, Dec. 29	1865	56

**Presidents of U. S.**

No.	Name	Politics.	Native State.	Born.	Inaug.	Age at Inaug.
18	Ulysses Simpson Grant	Rep	Ohio	1822, April 27	1869	46
19	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Rep	Ohio	1822, Oct. 4	1877	54
20	James Abram Garfield	Rep	Ohio	1831, Nov. 19	1881	49
21	Chester Alan Arthur	Rep	Vt	1830, Oct. 5	1881	50
22	Grover Cleveland	Dem	N. J.	1837, Mar. 18	1885	47
23	Benjamin Harrison	Rep	Ohio	1833, Aug. 20	1889	55
24	Grover Cleveland	Dem	N. J.	1837, Mar. 18	1893	55
25	William McKinley	Rep	Ohio	1843, Jan. 29	1897	54
26	Theodore Roosevelt	Rep	N. Y.	1858, Oct. 27	1901	42
27	William Howard Taft	Rep	Ohio	1857, Sep. 8	1909	51
28	Woodrow Wilson	Dem	Va	1856, Dec. 28	1913	56
29	Warren Gamaliel Harding	Rep	Ohio	1865, Nov. 2	1921	55
30	Calvin Coolidge	Rep	Vt	1872, July 4	1923	51
31	Herbert Clark Hoover	Rep	Iowa	1874, Aug. 10	1929	54
32	Franklin Delano Roosevelt	Dem	N. Y.	1882, Jan. 30	1933	51

Va = Virginia ; S. C. = South Carolina ; N. Y. = New York ;  
 N. C. = North Carolina.

### **The Evolution of Man.**

The plants and animals belonging to early periods of the Earth's history show that the forms have not remained the same for any length of time. The changes that have occurred are of such character that we are compelled to consider the later forms as descendants of older forms.

No form of living being has remained the same through the ages. The evidence of past time is corroborated by the structural and developmental analogies observed in related forms, proofs of a gradual differentiation from common ancestral forms.

The minute structure of all living matter is alike and shows that all organisms, from the lowest to the highest must be considered as unit.

Man has succeeded in producing a variety of forms of domestic animals and cultivated plants which differ from their ancestors. Our success, accomplished in a very short period, indicates that in long periods nature will produce more fundamental changes.

Man is a part of the animal world. In all respects his anatomical structure conforms to that of the rest of the animal world. His prenatal life closely parallels that of higher mammals. The same influences that control their development after birth, control him and he responds

in a like manner to the environment in which he is placed.

Prehistoric archeology has shown that, in the course of the ages, man has undergone great changes in physical type and that ancient man differed from modern races, the more so, the more ancient the remains.

Local types of man have developed on every continent and their existence proves that changes in the heritable characteristics of racial groups are effected in the course of time.

We must conclude that the bodily form of man as well as that of animals and plants has changed, and is still changing, not in the course of centuries, but in long periods.

The exact cause of the changes in the form of organisms and the conditions under which they occur, as well as the causes making for stability, are still imperfectly known. The principle of change has been so well established that it should become the common property of mankind.

### **The Divisions of Races of Mankind.**

All mankind according to Prof. A. C. Haddon, Cambridge University, ethnologist, can be divided into three kinds—wooly hair, wavy hair, straight hair. Most American of European origin are wavy haired.

According to Dr. Ales Hardlicka, curator, division of physical anthropology, United States

National Museum, three main human races are recognized to-day, which are : (i) the whites; (ii) the yellow-browns and (iii) the blacks.

*Whites* : The Mediterraneans, the Alpines and the Nordico.

*Yellow-brown* : The Mongoloids, the Malays and the American Indian. The last named race is now generally believed to have come originally from Northern Asia, and therefore of ancient Mongolian descent.

*Blacks* : The Negrito, Negrikos, and Bushmen, the Melanesian Negroes and Australians and the African Negroes.

### **The Organs of the Human Body.**

Organs.	Gram.	Ounces.	Ratio to total body weight.
Brain ...	1,400	49	2.37
Heart ...	300	10	0.46.
Lungs ...	1,175	41	2.0
Spleen ...	170	6	0.346
Liver ...	1,600	57	2.75
Kidney ...	300	10.5	0.44
Adrenals ...	10	0.35	0.014
Muscles ...	30,000	1,050	43.09
Skeleton ...	11,500	400	15.35

### **Dietary Requirements.**

Foodstuffs supply fuel for the body and they contain proteins, fats, carbo-hydrates, vitamins and various mineral salts. Proteins, fats and carbo-hydrates are energy-yielding food factors, since they are 'burnt' or oxidized in the body to provide the energy necessary for life. Vitamins and mineral salts play an important part in the physiological functions of the body. Water is also a necessary dietary element.

An expert Commission of the League of Nations has drawn up the following statement about energy requirements :—

(a) An adult male or female, living an ordinary every day life in a temperate climate and not engaged in manual work is taken as the basis on which the needs of other age-groups are reckoned. An allowance of 2,400 calories net per day (the term net calories refers to the amount of energy available from the food actually assimilated) is considered adequate to meet the requirements of such an individual.

(b) The following supplements of muscular activity should be added to the basic requirements in (a).—

*Light Work* : Up to 75 calories per hour.

*Moderate Work* : Up to 75-150 calories per hour of work.

*Hard Works* : Up to 150-300 calories.

*Very Hard Work* : Up to 300 calories and upwards.

India is mainly an agricultural country and the "average Indian man" is engaged in manual occupation. The following scale of co-efficients and caloric requirements is put forward as sufficiently accurate for practical nutrition work in India :—

		Co-effi- ent.	Calōrics required.
Adult male (over 14)	...	1·0	2,600
Adult female (over 14)	...	0·8	2,080
Child 12 and 13 years	...	0·8	2,080
Child 10 and 11 years	...	0·7	1,820
Child 8 and 9 years	...	0·6	1,560
Child 6 and 7 years	...	0·5	1,300
Child 4 and 5 years	...	0·4	1,040
Child 2 and 3 years	...	0·3	780
Child 0 to 2 years	...	0·2	520

Diets in India are defective because they do not contain *protective* foods in sufficient abundance.

### **Insufficient and ill-balanced Diet.**

		ozs.
Milled Rice	...	15·0
Milk	...	1·0
Pulses ( <i>dhal arhar</i> )	...	1·0
Non-leafy vegetables	...	1·5
Green-leafy vegetables	...	0·25
Fats and oils	...	0·5

**Well-balanced Diet.**

			OZS.
Milled Rice	...	...	10·0
Millet	...	...	5·0
Milk	...	...	8·0
Pulses	...	...	3·0
Non-leafy vegetables	...	...	6·0
Green-leafy vegetable	...	...	4·0
Fats and oils	...	...	2·0
Fruits	...	...	2·0

The above diet contains enough calories to supply the requirements of an average man. All the important food factors are present in sufficient quantities with a fair margin of safety.

**Length of Time different foods remain in the Stomach.**

			H.	M.
Apples, sweet	...	Raw	...	1 30
Asparagus	...	Boiled	...	1 30
Beans ...	...	Boiled	...	2 30
Beef, ban	...	Roasted	...	3 00
Beef, fresh salted	...	Boiled	...	2 45
Beets	...	Boiled	...	3 45
Bread, fresh	...	Baked	...	3 30
Cabbage	...	Pickled	...	4 30
Celery	...	Boiled	...	1 30
Chicken	...	Boiled	...	2 00
Cheese, old	...	...	...	3 30
Duck	...	Roasted	...	2 00
Eggs, fresh	...	Raw	...	2 00



		H.	M.
Eggs, fresh	... Soft boiled	3	00
Fish, not fat	... Boiled	1	30
Fish, not fat	... Fried	3	00
Liver (calves)	... Fried or sauteed	2	30
Lamb	... Grilled	2	30
Milk	... Raw	3	15
Mutton	... Boiled and broiled	3	00
Nuts	...		
Oysters	... Raw	2	55
Onions	... Stewed	3	30
Port, fat	... Roasted	5	15
Pork, salt	... Boiled	3	15
Potatoes	... Fried or Baked	2	30
Rice	... Boiled	1	00
Sausage	... Grilled	3	30
Tripe	... Boiled	1	00
Trout	... Boiled	1	30
Turkey	... Roasted	2	30
Veal	... Roasted or grilled	5	00

### Vitamins.

**Vitamin A** protects the body against a number of troublesome bacterial infections. It also stimulates growth and is necessary for well-being at all ages. Deficiency of this will cause loss of vitality and may develop infections in the eyes, sinuses, ears, glands of the mouth and throat, and in some instances in the kidneys and bladder. Foods having a yellow or green

colour are generally rich sources of this vitamin.

Sources : (1) **Animal products**—Codliver oil, butter, milk, salmon, liver, cream, egg yolk, cheese, whole milk, kidney.

(2) *Plant products* : Green and yellow vegetables, spinach, escarole, romaine, green lettuce, kale, watercress, turnip tops, broccoli, endive, chard, collards, green cabbage, beet leaves, mustard, dandelion greens, brussels sprouts, snap beans, carrots, sweet potatoes, peas, yellow squash, peppers, asparagus, red and yellow tomatoes.

(3) *Fruits* : Bananas, apricots, yellow peaches, musk melon, plantain, pine-apple, oranges, prunes, watermelon.

**Vitamin B** is necessary for good appetite and also for normal muscle tone in the digestive tract; an absolute lack of this vitamin brings on a muscular paralysis or the disease known as beri-beri.

This vitamin is destroyed by heat more readily than vitamin A and long cooking of vegetables is therefore undesirable. An alkaline substance like soda, greatly increases the amount of vitamin B destroyed.

Sources : (a) *Animal products* : Milk, liver, kidney, heart, egg yolk, lean pork, brains, oysters.

(b) Plant products : Vegetables, broccoli, asparagus, spinach, tomatoes, peas, kale, snap beans, romaine, turnip greens, mustard greens, chard, celery, sweet potatoes, white potatoes, cabbage, collards, beet leaves, cauliflower, lettuce, okra, green peppers, carrots, onions, parsnips, rutabagas, turnips.

(c) Fruits : Grapefruit, lemons, oranges, fresh and canned pine-apple, bananas, apples, peaches, avocado, grapes, fresh prunes, dates, cherries.

(d) Seeds : Whole grains—wheat, rye, corn, rice, barley and oats. Nuts—almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, brazil nuts, pecans, peanuts. Legumes—beans (all kinds), cowpeas, lentils, dried peas. Yeasts.,

A daily supply of **Vitamin C** is essential for children and adults. . Bleeding gum, loose teeth, sore joints, loss of appetite, with loss of weight and fatigue are symptoms that develop when diet is extremely low or lacking in vitamin C.

An acute condition of this kind has long been known as scurvy.

Cooked food cannot be depended upon entirely for vitamin C, nor does the body store a supply of this vitamin, hence the need for some raw fruits and raw vegetables everyday.

SOURCES :—(a) *Fruits* : Oranges, grapefruits, lemons, tangerines, apples, strawberries,

cranberries, bananas, peaches (fresh and canned), pine-apple (fresh and canned), raspberries, watermelon, papaya, gooseberries.

(b) *Vegetables* : Cabbage, tomatoes, spinach, peas, broccoli, snap beans, carrots, corn, turnips, legumes, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, cucumber, cauliflower, onions, radishes, beet greens.

•The mineral elements, calcium and phosphorous, are required in the building of teeth and bones, but unless **Vitamin D** is also present in the diet, these tissue will not develop normally, and stunted growth and rickets may result. A chemical substance ergosterol, is changed into vitamin D by ultra-violet light. Food containing this substance are often exposed to the rays of an ultra-violet lamp and thus enriched with vitamin D.

Human skin contains a small quantity of ergosterol which may be changed into vitamin D by ultra-violet light. Rickets may be cured by exposure of the skin to sunlight containing ultra-violet rays.

SOURCES : Codliver oil.

Other foods that contain vitamin D : Egg yolk, milk, butter, salmon, oysters.

**Vitamin E** is essential for reproduction and is known as antisterility vitamin. It occurs in a great many foods in small quanti-

ties but the germ of wheat grain is especially rich. Vegetable oils, green lettuce and a number of other vegetables contain considerable quantities of Vitamin E. It is not easily destroyed by heat. .

**Vitamin G** is essential for well-being at all ages and especially for preventing the appearance of premature old age. A continued deficiency of Vitamin G causes slowing up of growth or loss of weight, sore mouth, digestive disturbances, and in time a sensitiveness and inflammation of the skin.

This vitamin is soluble in water; it withstands heat but is destroyed when soda or other alkaline substance are present.

**SOURCES :** (a) *Animal products :* Whole milk (fresh, evaporated, dried), skim milk (fresh, dried), butter-milk, cheese, eggs, meat liver, kidney, spleen, heart.

(b) *Plant Products :* Green leaves, mustard, turnip tops, kale, beet tops, collards, watercress.

(c) *Fruits :* Bananas.

### **Food Remedies.**

The simplest and quickest method of recovering from attacks of acute illness, fevers, inflammatory diseases etc., is to rest quietly in bed in a warm but well ventilated room and to take three meals a day of fresh ripe fruit, grapes

by preference. One and a half to three pounds of grapes per day is sufficient. If there is a thirst barley water flavoured with lemon juice should be taken between the meals. If grapes cannot be obtained oranges are the best substitute.

#### APPLES.

It contains a large percentage of phosphorous and so is an invaluable nerve and brain food. Apples will afford much relief to sufferers from gout. The malic acid contained in them neutralises the chalky matter which causes the gouty patient's sufferings.

Apples possess tonic properties and provoke appetite for food.

#### BANANA.

The banana is invaluable in inflammations of all kinds. It is very useful in cases of typhoid fever, gastritis, peritonitis etc. They are excellent food for anæmic persons on account of the iron they contain. A very palatable way of taking them is to beat them to a cream with fresh orange or lemon juice.

#### BLACKBERRY.

Fresh blackberries are one of the most effectual cures for diarrhœa known.

#### BEET.

The red beet is useful in some diseases of the womb, while the white beet is good for the liver. It is laxative and duratic.

## CARROT.

They are strongly antiseptic. They invigorate and restore nerve. Carrots are good for gouty subjects and for derangements of the liver.

## COCOANUT.

Cocoanut is a very efficacious remedy for intestinal worms of all kind.

## GARLIC.

The freshly expressed juice of garlic without removing the green part is good for tuberculosis and lupus.

## GRAPE.

The special value of grape lies in the fact that it is very quick repaire of bodily waste, the grape sugar being taken immediately into the circulation without previous digestion. • It is for this reason that grape juice is the best possible food for fever patients, consumptives and all who are in a weak and debilitated condition.

## LEMON.

Lemons are invaluable in cases of gout, malaria, rheumatism, and scurvy. They are also useful in fevers and liver complaints.

## ONION.

Fresh onion juice promotes perspiration, relieves constipation and bronchitis, induces sleep, is good for cases of scurvy and sufferers from lead colic.

## ORANGE.

The juice of oranges exert a beneficial influence on the blood as to prevent and cure influenza. Oranges are good for consumptive patients, for chest affections of all kinds, for asthma and some stomach complaints.

## PINE APPLE.

Pine apple juice is the specific for diphtheria. It is also useful in all ordinary cases of sore throat.

## POTATO.

The potato is a cheap and homely remedy against gout, scurvy and rickets. Potatoes must always be steamed in their jackets to preserve their medicinal properties. Eaten to excess they are apt to cause dullness and laziness.

## SAGE.

They promote longevity, quicken the senses and memory and strengthen the nerves.

## STRAWBERRY.

It is recommended for gout, rheumatism and the stone, and also for anæmic patients on account of the iron it contains.

## TOMATO.

The tomato is one of the most powerful deobstruents (remover of disease particles and opener of the natural channels of the body).



**Infectious Diseases.**

Diseases.	Incubation period	Eruption	Period of Infectivity.
Cholera	... 1-6 days	Nil.	7-14 days or so long he remains a carrier, by bacteriological culture.
Chicken Pox	... 12-14 days	1st-4th day	Till complete falling off of scabs.
Diphtheria	... 2-6 days	Nil.	As revealed by bacteriological examinations.
Erysipelas	... 3-10 days.	1st day	7-12 days.
Measles	... 7-14 days	4th-7th day	7-16 days.
Mumps	... 10-12 days	Nil.	21-26 days.
Plague	... 2-8 days	Nil.	Till complete recovery.
Small Pox	... 12-14 days	3rd-10th day	Till complete fall off of scabs.
Typhoid Fever	3-21 days	8th-9th day	As revealed by bacteriological examinations.

**Relation between Pulse and Temperature**

With each degree of rise of temperature, the pulse rate usually increase by 10.

**Respiration rate per minute at  
different Ages.**

Infancy	...	...	35
Childhood	...	...	25
Adult	...	...	18

**Pulse Rate**

			Per minute.
In utero	...	...	140-150
Infancy	...	...	100-140
Childhood	...	...	80-100
Adult	...	...	72
Old Age	...	...	75-80

**Table of Dentition.**

Time of appearance of primary milk teeth	Name of the teeth	Time of appearance of permanent teeth.
	First Molar	... 6 years.
	Central Incisors	... 7 years.
6-7 months	Lateral Incisors	... 8 years.
9 months	First Biscuspids	... 9 years.
12 months	Second Biscuspids	10 years.
18 months	Canine	... 11 years.
24 months	Second Molar	... 13 years.
	Third Molar	18-25 years.

**Obstetric Tables.**

If the number of the day of the month on which the last menstruation occurred, is added to the date mentioned in the following table against the said month, the expected date of labour is obtained.

Month in which mens-Expected date of labour  
 truation occurred. = Day of the month  
 added to.

January	...	October	...	7
February	...	November	...	7
March	...	December	...	5
April	...	January	...	4
May	...	February	...	4
June	...	March	...	7
July	...	April	...	6
August	...	May	...	7
September	...	June	...	7
October	...	July	...	7
November	...	August	...	7
December	...	September	...	6

Suppose menstruation occurred on 20th January, then the expected date of labour is 27th October.

**Proportion between the height and weight of an average Indian.**

5 ft.	...	...	100 lbs.
5 ft. 1 in.	...	...	103 lbs.
5 ft. 2 in.	...	...	106 lbs.
5 ft. 3 in.	...	...	109 lbs.
5 ft. 4 in.	...	...	112 lbs.
5 ft. 5 in.	...	...	115 lbs.
5 ft. 6 in.	...	...	118 lbs.
5 ft. 7 in.	...	...	121 lbs.
5 ft. 8 in.	...	...	124 lbs.
5 ft. 9 in.	...	...	127 lbs.

Taking 100 lbs. to be the average weight of a person whose height is 5 ft. add 3 lbs. in weight for every full inch above it.

### **Poisons and their Antidotes.**

**ACIDS :** Sulphuric, Nitric, Muriatic, Nitro-Muriatic.

**ANTIDOTE :** Chalk, Whiting, Carbonate of Soda, Carbonate of Magnesia in water, Milk and White of Egg and Olive Oil, very thick Lime water.

**CARBOLIC ACIDS :** Stomach pump with care, and wash with water until no smell. Then give Sulphate of Soda in solution, then Olive Oil, milk and white of egg in water.

**PHOSPHOROUS :** An emetic containing a table spoonful of mustard and salt.

**ANTIDOTE :** Teaspoonful of very old turpentine.

### **Home Remedies.**

A modern home should not be without a home-chest medicine for use in sudden emergency.

Acidity, heart-	Bismuth	and	Sodamint
burn	...	tablets.	
Bed sores	...	Air cushion,	Boric Powder
Biliousness	...	Euonymin and	Calomel pills.
Bites or stings	...	Ammonia,	Iodine, bandage.
Boils	...	Basilicon	ointment.

- Burns, scalds ... Picric Acid solution, Picric gauze, Carron-oil, cotton-wool.
- Colic ... Hot water bottle, Spargio piline.
- Constipation ... Vegetable Laxative.
- Sprains ... Bandages, lead lotion, lint.

### **The League of Nations.**

*Secretary-General*: M. Joseph Avenol (from July, 1933). Elected December 9, 1932.

The League of Nations is an Association of States which have pledged themselves through signing the Covenant *i.e.*, the Constitution of the League, not to go to war before submitting their disputes with each other or States not Members of the League to arbitration or enquiry and a delay of from three to nine months. Furthermore, any State violating this pledge is automatically in a state of outlawry with the other States which are bound to sever all economic and political relations with the defaulting Member. The States Members of the League have pledged themselves to co-operate over a wide range of economic, social, humanitarian and labour questions.

The League of Nations formally came into existence on January 10, 1920, through the coming into force at that date the Treaty of Versailles. The two official languages of the

League are English and French. The seat of the League is Geneva, Switzerland.

### **Membership.**

(1937).

Afghanistan	...	September 27, 1934.
Africa, South	...	January 10, 1920.
Albania	...	December 16, 1920.
Argentine Republic		July 18, 1919.
Australia	...	January 10, 1920.
Austria	...	December 16, 1920.
Belgium	...	January 10, 1920.
Bolivia	...	January 10, 1920.
Britain, Great	...	January 10, 1920.
Bulgaria	...	December 16, 1920.
Canada	...	January, 10, 1920.
Chile	...	November 4, 1919.
China	...	July 16, 1920.
Columbia	...	February 16, 1920.
Cuba	...	March 8, 1920.
Czechoslovakia	...	January 10, 1920.
Denmark	...	March 8, 1920.
Dominican Republic		September 29, 1924.
Equador	...	September 28, 1934.
Estonia	...	September 22, 1921.
Ethiopia	...	September 28, 1923.
Egypt	...	April 1937.
Finland	...	December 16, 1920.
France	...	January 10, 1920.
Greece	...	March 30, 1920.
Guatemala	...	January 10, 1920.
Haiti	...	June 30, 1920.

Honduras	...	November 3, 1920.
Hungary	...	September 18, 1922.
India	...	January 10, 1920.
Iran	...	November 21, 1919.
Iraq	...	October 3, 1932.
Irish Free State	...	September 10, 1923
Italy	...	January 10, 1920.
Latvia	...	September 22, 1921
Liberia	...	June 30, 1920.
Lithuania	...	September 22, 1921
Luxemburg	...	December 16, 1920.
Mexico	...	September 12, 1931.
Netherlands	...	March 9, 1920.
New Zealand	...	January 10, 1920.
Nicaragua	...	November 3, 1920.
Norway	...	March 5, 1920.
Panama	...	January 9, 1920.
Peru	...	January 10, 1920.
Poland	...	January 10, 1920.
Portugal	...	April 8, 1920.
Roumania	...	April 8, 1920.
San Salvador	...	March 10, 1920.
Siam	...	January 10, 1920.
Spain	...	January 10, 1920.
Sweden	...	March 9, 1920.
Switzerland	...	March 8, 1920.
Turkey	...	July 18, 1932.
U. S. S. R.	...	September 18, 1934.
Uruguay	...	January 10, 1920.
Venezuela	...	March 3, 1920.
Yugoslavia	...	February 10, 1920.

Brazil on June 12, 1926, Spain on September 8, 1926, Japan on March 27, 1933, Germany on October 21, 1933, Paraguay on February 24, 1935, Guatemala on May 13, 1936, Honduras on June 22, 1936, and Nicaragua on June 26, 1936, announced their withdrawal from the League; according to Art. 1, para. 3, of the Covenant, the notice of withdrawal only comes into force two years after it has been given. On March 22, 1928, Spain resolved to continue a member of the League. Brazil's withdrawal became effective on June 12, 1928, Japan's on March 27, 1935, Germany's on October 21, 1935, and Paraguay's on February 24, 1937.

The following States are not members of the League:—Brazil, Cost Rica, Germany, Japan, Paraguay, Sandi Arabia, and United States. Cost Rica became a member of the League on December 16, 1920, but on December 24, 1924, she gave notice of her intention to withdraw, on the ground of expense involved. The notice became effective on December 24, 1926. She has since announced to the League her intention to bring the question of her return before the Constitutional Congress.

### **The Organs of the League.**

The primary organs of the League are:—

(1) The Council. (2) The Assembly. (3) The Secretariat. (4) The Permanent Court of International Justice (at the Hague).



The *Council* was originally composed of four permanent Members and four non-permanent Members to be elected every year by a majority of the Assembly. In 1922, the non-permanent seat was increased to six and in 1926 to nine, and the period of office to be nine years. In 1933 a tenth non-permanent seat was created and in 1936 an eleventh for three years.

*Permanent Members* : United Kingdom and Northern Ireland ; France, Italy and U. S. S. R.

*Non-Permanent Members (1937)* : Bolivia, Chile, China, Ecuador, Latvia, New Zealand, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

### **The Assembly,**

Every State Member of the League is entitled to be represented by a delegation to the Assembly composed of not more than three delegates and three substitute delegates, but it has only one vote. It meets at Geneva on the second or in certain circumstances on the first Monday in September.

The President is elected at the first meeting of the session, and holds office for the duration of the session.

The Assembly divided itself into the following six principal committees, on each of which every State member of the League has the right to be represented by one delegate : (i) Juridi-

cal ; (ii) Technical Organisation ; (iii) Disarmament ; (iv) Budget and Staff ; (v) Social questions ; (vi) Political Questions and admission of new members.

### **The Secretariat.**

The Secretariat is a permanent organ composed of Secretary-General and a number of officials selected from among the citizens of all Member States and from the United States of America.

### **Permanent Court of International Justice.**

There are 15 Judges for the Court, elected jointly by the Council and the Assembly of the League for a term of 9 years.

*The secondary organs of the League are :—*

(a) The Technical Organisation :

- (i) Economic and Financial,
- (ii) Health,
- (iii) Transit.

(b) Advisory Committees :

- (i) Military, Naval and Air Commission.
- (ii) Commission of Enquiry for European Union.
- (iii) Mandates Commission.
- (iv) Opium Committee.
- (v) Social Committee.

(c) Committee of Intellectual Co-operation :

(d) International Institutes :—

- (i) Institute of intellectual Co-operation, (Paris).
- (ii) Institute of Private Law, (Rome).
- (iii) International Educational cinematographic Institute (Paris).

(e) Administrative Organisation :  
High Commissioner for the Free City of Danzig.

### **Budget of the League.**

*Scale of allocation of the expenses  
of the League.*

Country.	Units.
Afghanistan . . . . .	1
Africa, South . . . . .	16
Albania . . . . .	1
Argentine . . . . .	23
Australia . . . . .	23
Austria . . . . .	10
Belgium . . . . .	19
Bolivia . . . . .	2
Britain, Great . . . . .	108
Bulgaria . . . . .	4
Canada . . . . .	35
Chile . . . . .	8
China . . . . .	42

Country.	Units.
Colombia ...	5
Cuba ...	5
Czechoslovakia ...	25
Denmark ...	12
Dominican Republic ...	1
Ecuador ...	1
Estonia ...	3
Ethiopia ...	2
Finland ...	10
France ...	80
Greece ...	7
Guatemala ...	1
Haiti ...	1
Honduras ...	1
Hungary ...	8
India ...	49
Iran ...	5
Iraq ...	3
Irish Free State ...	10
Italy ...	60
Latvia ...	3
Liberia ...	1
Lithuania ...	4
Luxemburg ...	1
Mexico ...	13
Netherlands ...	24
New Zealand ...	8
Nicaragua ...	1
Norway ...	9
Panama ...	1

Country.	Units.
Paraguay ...	1
Peru ...	5
Poland ...	32
Portugal ...	8
Rumania ...	19
Salvador ...	1
Siam ...	6
Spain ...	40
Sweden ...	19
Switzerland ...	17
Turkey ...	10
U. S. S. R. ...	94
Uruguay ...	4
Venezuela ...	4
Yugoslavia ...	17
<hr/>	
TOTAL ...	923

### **Noble Prize Winners**

The Swedish scientist, Alfred B. Noble inventor of Dynamite, who died on December 10, 1896, bequeathed \$9,000,000, the interest of which should yearly be distributed to those who had mostly contributed to the benefit of mankind during the year preceding. The prizes are worth Rs. 120,000 each.

The Physics and Chemistry awards are made by the Swedish Academy of Science; those for Medicine or Physiology by the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine; those for literature by the

Swedish Academy of Literature; those for Peace by a Committee of 5 persons elected by the Norwegian Parliament. The Noble Fund is managed by a Board of Directors, the head of which is appointed by the Swedish Government.

### **Physics.**

- 1901 Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen (G).
- 1902 Hendrik Antoon Lorentz (D).  
Pieter Zeeman (D)
- 1903 Henri Antoni Becquerel (F).  
Pierre and Marie Sklodowska Curie (F).
- 1904 Lord Rayleigh (Jhon William Strutt)  
(E).
- 1905 Philipp Lenard (G).
- 1906 Joseph Jhon Thomson (E).
- 1907 Albert Abraham Michelson (A).
- 1908 Gabriel Lippmann (F).
- 1909 Guglielmo Marconi (I).  
Ferdinand Braun (G).
- 1910 Johannes Diederik Van der Waals (D).
- 1911 Wilhelm Wien (G).
- 1912 Gustaf Dalen (Swe).
- 1913 Onnes Heike Kamerlingh (D).
- 1914 Max Von Lane (G).
- 1915 W. H. Bragg (E).  
W. L. Bragg (E).
- 1916 *Not awarded.*
- 1917 Charles G. Barkla (E).
- 1918 Max Planck (G).
- 1919 Johannes Stark (G).

- 1920 Charles Edouard Guillaume (Swi.)  
1921 Albert Einstein (G).  
1922 Niels Bohr (Dn).  
1923 Robert Andrews Millikan (A)  
1924 Karl Männe Georg Siegbhan (Swe).  
1925 James Franck (G).  
Gustav Hertz (G).  
1926 Jean Perrin (F).  
1927 Arthur Holly Compton (A).  
Charles Thomson Rees Wilson (E).  
1928 Owen Williams Richardson (E).  
1929 Prince Louis-Victor de Broglie (F).  
1930 Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman  
(India).  
1931 *Not awarded.*  
1932 Werner Heisenberg (G).  
1933 Paul Adrian Maurice Dirac (E).  
Erwin Schroedinger (G).  
1934 *Not awarded.*  
1935 James Chadwick (E).  
1936 Carl D Anderson (A).  
V. G. Hess (Aus).

### **Chemistry.**

- 1901 Jacobus Henricus van t' Hoff (D).  
1902 Emil Fischer (G).  
1903 Svante August Arrhenius (Swe.).  
1904 Sir William Ramsay (E).  
1905 Adorph von Bæyer (G).  
1906 Henri Moissan (F).  
1907 Edward Buchner (G).

- 1908 Ernest Rutherford (E)  
1909 Wilhelm Ostwald (G).  
1910 Otto Wallach (G).  
1911 Marie Sklodowska Curie (F).  
1912 Victor Grignard (F).  
Paul Sabatier (F).  
1913 Alfred Werner (Swi).  
1914 Theodore William Richards (A).  
1915. Richard Willstätter (G)  
1916 *Not Awarded.*  
1917 *Not Awarded.*  
1918 Fritz Haber (G).  
1919 *Not awarded.*  
1920 Walther Nernst (G).  
1921 Frederick Soddy (E).  
1922 Francis William Aston (E).  
1923. Fritz Pregl (Aus).  
1924 *Not awarded.*  
1925 Richard Zsigmondy (G).  
1926 Theodor Svedberg (Swe).  
1927 Heinrich Wieland (G).  
1928 Adolf Windaus (G).  
1929 Arthur Harden (E).  
Hans August Simon von Euler-Chelpin  
(Swe).  
1930 Hans Fischer (G).  
1931 Carl Bosch (G).  
Friederich Bergus (G).  
1932 Irving Langmuir (A).  
1933 *Not awarded.*  
1934 Harold Clayton Urey (A).



- 1935 Frederick Joliot (F).  
 Irene Curie (F).  
 1936 Peter J. W. Debye (D).

### **Physiology and Medicine.**

- 1901 Emil Adorf von Behring (G).  
 1902 Sir Ronald Ross (E).  
 1903 Niels Ryberg Finsen (Dn.).  
 1904 Ivan Petrovic Pavlov (R).  
 1905 Robert Koch (G).  
 1906 Camillo Golgi (I).  
 Santiago Ramony Cajal (Sp).  
 1907 Charles Louis Alphonse Laveran (F).  
 1908 Paul Ehrlich (G).  
 Iliya Metchnikov (R).  
 1909 Theodor Kocher (Swi).  
 1910 Albrecht Kossel (G).  
 1911 Allvar Gullstrand (Swe).  
 1912 Alexis Carrel (A).  
 1913 Charles Richet (F).  
 1914 Robert Barany (Aus).  
 1915 }  
 1916 } *Not awarded.*  
 1917 }  
 1918 }  
 1919 Jules Bordet (B).  
 1920 August Krogh (Dn).  
 1921 *Not awarded.*  
 1922 Archibald Vivian Hill (E).  
 Otto Meyerhof (G).

- 1923 Frederick Grant Banting (Can).  
Dr. Jones James Richard Macleod  
(Can).
- 1924 Wilhelm Einthoven (D).
- 1925 *Not awarded.*
- 1926 Johannes Fibiger (Dn.).
- 1927 Julius Wagner-Jauregg (Aus.).
- 1928 Dr. Charles Nicolle (F).
- 1929 Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins (E).  
Christian Eijkman (D).
- 1930 Dr. Karl Landsteiner (A).
- 1931 Otto Warburg (G).
- 1932 Charles S. Sherrington (E).  
Edgar Douglas Adrian (E).
- 1933 Thomas H. Morgan (A).
- 1934 George Richard Minot (A).  
W. F. Murphy (A).  
George Hoyt Whipple (A).
- 1935 Hans Spemann (G).
- 1936 Sir Henry H. Dale (E).  
Prof. Otto Loewi (Aus.).

### Literature

- 1901 Rene Francois Armand Sully Prud-  
homme (F).
- 1902 Theodor Mommsen (G).
- 1903 Bjornstjerne Bjornson (N).
- 1904 Frederi Mistral (F).  
Jose Echegaray (Sp.).
- 1905 Henryk Sienkiewicz (P).
- 1906 Giosue Carducci (I).
- 1907 Rudyard Kipling (E).

- 1908 Rudolf Eucken (G).  
1909 Selma Lagerlof (Swe.).  
1910 Paul Heyse (G).  
1911 Maurice Maeterlinck (B).  
1912 Gerhart Hauptmann (G).  
1913 Rabindra Nath Tagore (Beng.).  
1914 *Not awarded.*  
1915 Romain Rolland (F).  
1916 Verner Von Heidenstam (Swe.).  
1917 Karl Gjellerup (Dn.).  
Henrik Pontoppidan (Dn.).  
1918 *Not awarded.*  
1919 Carl Spitteler (Swi.).  
1920 Knut Hamsun (N).  
1921 Anatole France (F).  
1922 Jacinto Benavente (Sp.).  
1923 William Butler Yeasts (Irish).  
1924 Vladislav St. Reymont (P).  
1925 George Bernard Shaw (E).  
1926 Signora Grazia Deledda (I).  
1927 Henri Bergson (F).  
1928 Mrs. Sigrid Undset (N).  
1929 Thomas Mann (G).  
1930 Sinclair Lewis (A).  
1931 Erik Axel Karlfeldt (Swe.).  
1932 John Galsworthy (E).  
1933 Ivan Bunin (R).  
1934 Luigi Pirandello (I).  
1935 *No award.*  
1936 Eugene O'Neill (A).

**Peace.**

- 1901 Henri Dunant (Swi.).  
Frederick Passy, (F).
- 1902 Elie Ducommun (Swi.).  
Albert Gobat (Swi.).
- 1903 Sir William Randal Cremer (E).
- 1904 Institute of International Law.
- 1905 Baroness Bertha Von Suttner (Aus.).
- 1906 Theodore Roosevelt (A).
- 1907 Ernesto Teodoro Moneta (I).
- 1908 Klas Pontus Arnoldson (Swe.).  
Friedrik Bajer (Dn.).
- 1909 Auguste Marie Francois Beernaert (B).  
Baron Paul Henri Benjamin Balluet  
d' Estournelles de Constant de  
Rebecque (F).
- 1910 International Peace Bureau.
1911. Tobias Michael Carel Asser (D).  
Alfred Hermann Fried (Aus.).
- 1912 Elihu Root (A).
- 1913 Henri La Fontaine (B).
- 1914 }  
1915 } *Not awarded*  
1916 }
- 1917 International Red Cross of Geneva.
- 1918 *Not awarded.*
- 1919 Woodrow Wilson (A).
- 1920 Leon Bourgeois (F).
- 1921 Karl Hjalmar Branting (Swe.).  
Christian Lous Lange (N).
- 1922 Fridtjof Nansen (N).
- 1923 *Not awarded.*

- 1924 *Not awarded.*  
 1925 Charles Gates Dawes (A).  
 Sir Austen Chamberlain (E).  
 1926 Aristide Briand (F).  
 Gustav. Stresemann (G).  
 1927 Ludwig Quidde (G).  
 Ferdinand Buisson (F).  
 1928 *Not awarded.*  
 1929 Frank Billings Kellogg (A).  
 1930 Nathan Soderblom (Swe.).  
 1931 Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler (A).  
 Jane Addams (A).  
 1932 *Not awarded.*  
 1933 Norman Angell (E).  
 1934 Arthur Henderson (E).  
 1935 Carl Von Ossietzky (G).  
 1936 Carlos S. Lamas (Arg.).

*Note* :—A., America; Aus., Austrian; B., Belgian; Beng., Bengali; Can., Canadian; D., Dutch; Dn., Danish; E., English; F., French; G., German; I., Italian; N., Norwegian; P., Polish; R., Russian; Sp., Spanish; Swe., Swedish; Swi., Swiss.

### **Dimensions of the Earth, Ocean Depths.**

The average temperature (centigrade) ranges at the North Pole from minus 1.0 in July to minus 40.0 in January with a yearly average of minus 25.0.

At the equator the average range is from 25.7 in July to 26.6 in April, with a yearly average of 26.3.

The superficial area of the earth is 196,950,000 square miles—139,440,000 square miles of water and 57,510,000 square miles of land.

The approximate area in square miles by continents, is Africa, 11,500,000; America (North) 8,000,000; America (South) 6,800,000; Asia, 17,000,000; Europe, 3,750,000; Oceania, 4,000,000; Polar Regions. 6,205,000.

The latest estimates of the earth's area place the fertile regions at 33,000,000 square miles; steppes at 19,000,000 square miles, deserts at 5,000,000 square miles.

Asia, the largest continent, is about 6,000 miles from East to West and over 5,300 miles from North to South. Africa is 5,000 miles from North to South. Europe is 2,400 miles from North to South and 3,300 miles from East to West. South America is 4,600 miles from North to South, and 3,200 miles from East to West. North America is 4,900 miles from North to South, and over 4,000 miles from East to West.

The last Ice Age, which began at least 30,000 years ago, is slowly disappearing, as the glaciers keep on melting in Antarctica

enough ice remains to encase the entire globe in a layer 120 feet thick.

The three great oceans comprise the Atlantic 41,321,000 square miles ; Pacific 68,634,000 square miles, and Indian, 29,340,000 square miles.

Areas in square miles of seas : Okhotsak 580,000; Yellow, 480,000; Japan, 405,000; Andaman, 300,000 ; North, 220,000 ; Red, 178,000 ; Baltic, 160,000 ; Hudson Bay, 4,72,000.

There are about 1,000,000 square miles of lake and river surface on the land and 1,910,000 square miles of islands in the seas.

The equatorial circumference of the earth is 24,902 miles ; the meridinal circumference, 24,680 miles.

The length of one degree of longitude along the equator is 69.2 miles. Each degree of longitude represents four minutes of time. The lines of longitudes are termed meridians.

According to Keith Johnston, a degree of latitude measures 68.7 miles at the equator and increases to 69.4 in the vicinity of the poles.

The weight of the earth has been estimated at six sextillion, 592 quintillion tones, not including the atmosphere whose weight has been estimated at more than five quadrillion short tons.

The diameter of the earth at the equator is 7,926,677 miles, and through the poles, 7,899,988 miles. The difference between these two diameters is 26,689 miles, and the ratio for the earth's flattening at the poles is thus 1 part of 297.

The average elevation of the land above sea level is approximately 2,800 feet. The average depth of the ocean below sea level is 12,450 feet.

The deepest place in the ocean yet found is off the Island of Mindanao, in the Philippines Group, where a sounding of 35,400 feet has been reported.

The highest mountain is Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, 29,002 feet. This gives a range of about 64,000 feet or nearly  $12\frac{1}{4}$  miles between the bottom of the ocean and the top of the land.

The greatest depth in the Atlantic ocean is near Puerto Rico, 27,927 feet; in the Indian Ocean, 22,968; in the Arctic, 17,850 feet; in the Malay, 21,342; in the Caribbean, 20,568; in the Mediterranean, 14,450; in the Bering, 13,422; in the South Pacific, 30,930; in the South Atlantic a sounding of 26,657; and in Antarctic ocean a sounding of 14,274 feet.

### **The Poles of the Earth.**

The geographic (rotation) poles, or points where the Earth's axis of rotation cuts the sur-



face, are not absolutely fixed in the body of the Earth. The pole of rotation describes an irregular curve about its mean position.

Two periods have been detected in this motion: (1) an annual period due to seasonal changes in barometric pressure, load of ice and snow on the surface and to other phenomena of seasonal character; (2) a period of about fourteen months due to the shape and constitution of the Earth.

In addition there are small but as yet unpredictable irregularities. The whole motion is so small that the actual pole at any time remains within a circle thirty or forty feet in radius, centred up the mean position of the pole.

The pole of rotation for the time being is of course the pole having a latitude of  $90^\circ$  and an indeterminate longitude.

The temperate (centigrade) averages by the year minus  $22.7$  at the North Pole and minus  $25.0$  at the south pole.

### **The Magnetic Poles of the Earth.**

The north magnetic pole of the Earth is that region where the magnetic force is vertically downward and the south magnetic pole that region where the magnetic force is vertically upward. A compass placed at the magnetic poles experiences no direct force.

The terrestrial magnetic force at the magnetic poles is about 0.7 gauss, twice as great as the equatorial regions.

The magnetic poles are not fixed but appear to travel westward in an unpredictable path which seems to encircle the geographic poles, the time required for a cycle being many hundreds of years.

The centre of the area designated as the north magnetic pole is in about latitude 70.5 N and longitude 96 W.

The position of the south magnetic pole has been tentatively accepted as in latitude, 72.4 S and longitude 154 E.

A compass ordinarily points toward the north magnetic pole, which does not coincide with the geographic pole.

The difference between the true north and north indicated by a compass is called the variation of the compass.

There is always some path of the Earth where the variation of the compass is zero, that is the northward compass-direction coincides with the true northward direction.

About 1800 the line of no variation crossed the United States, passing between Washington and Baltimore. It now crosses the United States from Michigan to Florida. In Europe,

the line of no variation passed through London in 1655, through Paris in 1670, and now passes near Bucharest.

### **The Meaning of one inch of Rain.**

An acre of ground contains 43,560 square feet, consequently a rainfall of one inch over one acre of ground would mean a total of 6,272,640 cubic inches of water. This is equivalent to 3,630 cubic feet.

As a cubic foot of pure water weighs about 62.4 pounds, the exact amount varying with the density. It follows that the weight of a uniform coating of one inch of rain over one acre of surface would be, 226,512 pounds.

A rainfall of 1 inch on a roof of 3,000 square feet would mean, 432,000 cubic inches or 250 cubic feet, available for the cistern.

Ten inches of snowfall equals in water content one inch in rain.

### **Astronomical Time.**

Time is the measurement of the earth's rotation on its axis. This rotation causes the stars to appear to cross the sky from east to west in the same manner as the Sun.

Even if the Earth did not rotate at all on its own axis, the sun would rise and set once during the year because of the Earth's journey around it.

The stars are not within the Earth's orbit. They are so far distant that their apparent positions are only very slightly affected by the Earth's orbital motion.

The position of the stars are commonly reckoned from a point in the sky known as the vernal equinox. That point moves very slowly among the stars.

The period of the Earth's rotation measured with respect to the Vernal Equinox is called a sidereal day; or apparent equinoctial day. The period measured with respect to the sun is called an apparent solar day.

The apparent solar and sidereal days are of variable length. The longest apparent solar day occurs about December 23, and it exceeds the average day in length by 30 seconds. In order to overcome this objection meantime has been devised.

Mean solar time which is universally used in ordinary life, is sometimes ahead of and sometimes behind apparent solar time, but on the average it is the same.

The difference between these two kinds of time is called the equation of time. Its maximum value is little over 16 minutes. The difference between mean equinoctial and apparent equinoctial or sidereal time is due nutation. Its greatest value is only a little over a

second, and its greatest daily change is a little more than a hundredth of a second. On account of the fact that this difference is so small, sidereal time has been generally used by astronomers.

The calendar year begins at the stroke of 12 on the night of December 31. The solar day and the calendar month also begin at midnight. The interval during which the Earth makes one absolute revolution round the sun is called a sidereal year and consists of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes and 9.6 seconds.

The Tropical year consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds. The tropical year is not of uniform length; it is now slowly decreasing at the rate of 530 seconds per century but this variation will not always continue.

### **The Sun.**

The sun which has a diameter of 864,100 miles and is distant on the average, 92,900,000 miles from the earth, is supposed to be about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as dense as water. The light of the sun reaches the earth in 498.7 seconds or somewhat more than 8 minutes. The average solar temperature has been estimated at 6,000 degrees, centigrade, equal to 10,832 degrees Fahrenheit. But against this estimate is the fact that hydrogen and helium which astronomers guess abound on the sun, require a

higher temperature before they emit brilliant light.

Twilight on the spectroscope forms a continuous bright spectrum composed of all the colours of the rainbow, crossed by dark lines. This leads to the belief that most of the earthly elements and iron, sodium, copper, etc. are also in the sun, and are vapourized into light by intense heat, mingling with the so-called permanent gases such as hydrogen, oxygen and sodium.

The radiating surface of the sun is called the photosphere, and just above it is the chromosphere, which is a kind of atmosphere in a constant state of agitation, as if stirred by spouting gases. The chromosphere is visible only during a total eclipse and works like a reddish layer with flaming prominences here and there.

Above the chromosphere is the corona also visible only at the time of a total eclipse. Its pearly light surges as far in places as 1,000,000 miles or more. The corona in the opinion of the astronomers, probably always is visible at points outside the atmosphere of the earth. The composition of the corona is unknown. In the spectrum it is manifested by a green line, possibly due to an unidentified element. There may be an intimate connection between sun spots and the corona.

Sun spots are dark cloud-like regions from 500 to 50,000 miles in diameter which last from a day to a week, and increases in number in 11-year cycles.

The sun sends out 400,000 times as much light as the moon, and 90 million times as much as the star Aldebaran.

### **The Moon.**

The moon completes a circuit around the earth in a period whose mean or average length is 27 days 7 hours 43'2 minutes; but in consequence of its motion in common with the earth around the sun, the mean duration of the lunar month, that is the time from new moon to new moon, is 29 days 12 hours 44'05 minutes, which is called the moon's synodical period.

If the earth were motionless in space the moon's orbit would be nearly an eclipse, having the earth in one of the foci, hence the distance from the earth varies during the course of a lunar month.

The mean distance from the earth is 238,857 miles. The maximum distance, however may reach 252,710 miles, and the least distance to which the moon can approach the earth is 221,463 miles.

Its diameter is 2,160 miles, and if we deduct from her distance from the earth, the sum of the two radii of the earth and the moon,

*viz.*, 3,963 and 1,080 miles respectively, we shall have for the nearest approach of the surfaces of the two bodies 216,420 miles.

Its form is that of a serpentine curve, always concave towards the sun, and its plane is inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit at an angle of  $4^{\circ}59'$  to  $5^{\circ}18'$  the mean value being  $5^{\circ}8'$ .

These points of intersection with the ecliptic are called nodes, and it is only at or near them that eclipses can occur.

The nodes have a retrograde motion, which causes them to make an entire revolution in 18 years 218 days 23 hours 5 minutes and 46 seconds. Both sun and moon return to a node after 18 years and 11 days, so that an eclipse is followed by another of the same general character at the end of this period.

The moon always presents the same face to the earth, as is evident from the permanency of the various markings on her surface. This proves that the moon revolves on an axis, and the time of rotation is exactly equal to the time of revolution around the earth, *viz.*, 27.32166 days.

The moon's axis is not perpendicular to the plane of her orbit, but deviates therefrom by an angle of about  $6^{\circ}41'$ . By reason of irregular motion in her orbit, we see more of the



eastern or western edge at one time than at another.

The moon's surface contains about 14,657,000 square miles or nearly the four times the area of Europe; the volume is 1.49 and mass 1.81 that of the earth or about 3.25 that of water.

At the lunar surface gravity is only 1.6 of what it is at the earth. The centre of gravity of the earth and the moon or the point about which they both revolve in their course around the sun, lies within the earth. It is 1,050 miles below the surface.

The tides are caused mainly by the moon, the tide-raising power of the moon and the sun being as 11 to 5.

### **Comets And their courses .**

In the last century two comets besides Halley's have been seen by day with the unaided eye. Of these one was in February 1843 and the other in September 1882. Together with the comet of 1668 and that of 1887, they form a group; each member at perihelion nearly brushes the sun's surface, that of 1843 having a velocity of 366 miles per second and passing half-way around the sun in two hours. These visitors are expected to return after six or seven centuries.

Donatis was the finest comet of the nineteenth century and is known as the typical

comet. In October 1858, its tail reached half-way from the horizon to the zenith. Its period is 2,000 years.

The comet of 1729 surpassed all others, before or since in brightness.

A comet in 1889 was observed by astronomers until it had receded 740,000,000 miles from the sun. Many comets, come far inside the orbit of Mercury, and some pass right throughout the suns coronea.

A comet increases in brilliancy as it approaches the sun and fades rapidly as it departs. There are three parts, nucleus, coma, and tail; the nucleus is supposed to be composed of stones or particles of dust. One can see stars through comets.

### **The Atmosphere**

The atmosphere is composed of a mixture of gases and surrounds or envelops the whole earth. It is sometimes likened to a great sea of gases, at the bottom of which we live. The principal constituents are oxygen and nitrogen, in about the proportion of 21 per cent. of the former and 78 per cent. of latter by volume, the remaining 1 per cent. being made up of five other gases. Water vapour, which is really water in a gaseous form, is always present in the lower atmosphere, but in a variable quantity. It occupies space independently of other gases, and may comprise up to 3 per cent. of the total weight of a given volume of air.

The tendency for these gases to escape into space is overcome by earth's attraction, and they rest upon its surface with about the same weight as a layer of water 34 feet in depth. In other words they press downward, and obeying the law of gases, they also press in every other direction at sea level at the rate of nearly 15 pounds per square inch of surface.

We can not see the gases, and since they permeate all our tissues we do not feel their pressure except when they are in motion as wind. It used to be supposed that the atmosphere had no weight, and hence the saying "light as air."

Since the density of air at sea level is only about one eight-hundredth part that of water, it follows that the atmosphere would be eight hundred times 34 feet or about 5 miles in depth if it were of same density at all altitudes, which it is not. Gases are easily compressed, and therefore the layers near sea level have the greatest density because they are compressed by the weight of all that lies above. With increase of distance above sea level this weight is decreased steadily by the amount of air that is left below, and thus the pressure and density gradually diminish to nothingness.

So much of the atmosphere is compressed into the lower layers that one-half of it lies below an elevation of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, although traces

of lighter gases have been revealed at an altitude of nearly 200 miles. Only one sixty-fourth of the atmosphere lies above an altitude of 21 miles, so we may realize that this gaseous envelope is relatively very thin as compared with the diameter of the earth.

The air holds in suspension many substances, such as bacteria and dust particles. We may sometimes think that it would be a great advantage to have all such foreign matter eliminated, but if so it is because we do not realize the results.

Only a small portion of the bacteria are of the disease-breeding types, while many of the remainder are of real benefit to mankind. Bacteria are the chief factors in manufacturing all of the products of fermentation, and also they are the active agents that disintegrate the organic matters in the soil and prepare them for plant food.

The inanimate dust particles in the air are very important as they form nuclei on which water vapour condenses when air is cooled sufficiently, and without which there could be no clouds or rain.

### **The Eye can see 6,000 Stars.**

There are not many more than 6,000 stars that are visible to ordinary Eyes under the best of seeing condition. Half of these stars are

always below the horizon, that would leave about 3,000 visible at one time were it not for the fact that the fainter star disappear when close to the horizon, because their light cannot penetrate the thick layers of mist-laden atmosphere there.

The number of stars visible to the naked eye in the clearest and darkest skies is between 2,000 and 2,500. Haze, moonlight or the glare of the street lamps of cities may reduce this number by half or more.

A field glass brings out more than 50,000, while a telescope of two-inches aperture raises the number to hundreds of thousands. As the power of the telescope increases, the star count leaps forward.

### **Electrical Units.**

The watt is the unit expressing electrical power as horse-power (hp) represents power in mechanics, it is equal to the product of the volts (pressure) time amperes (rate of flow). Thus 2 volts times 2 amperes would give in a direct current circuit 4 watts.

The horse-power represents the power required to lift a weight of 33,000 pounds 1 foot in 1 minute or 550 pounds 1 foot in 1 second.

The ohm is the unit of electrical resistance and represents the physical property of a conductor which offers a resistance to the flow of

electricity permitting just 1 ampere to flow at 1 volt of pressure.

**Forty words found hardest to spell.**

Aborigines.	Fluorescent.	Reveille.
Alteration.	Gazeteer.	Saccharine.
Alienated.	Glycerin.	Sarsaparilla.
Allegretto.	Guerrilla.	Shrapnel.
Anæsthetic.	Hacienda.	Spaghetti.
Antennæ.	Ichthyology.	Spasmodically.
Archæologists.	Intaglio.	Stethoscope.
Bourgeois.	Isosceles.	Subpœna.
Buoyantly.	Jacinth.	Ukulele.
Cinnamon.	Ju-jutsu.	Unprecedented.
Convalescence.	Ohms.	Ventriloquist.
Chrysanthemum.	Oleomargarine.	Vertices.
Dyspepsia.	Patronymic.	Yeomanry.
	Pyorrhea.	.

**Crop Lands of the World.**

Country.	Arable land 1,000 acres.	Total Area 1,000 acres.
Albania ...	... 885	6,805
Austria ...	... 4,912	20,722
Argentina ...	... 65,988	690,079
Algeria ...	... 14,240	542,703
Australia ...	... 32,229	1,903,663
Belgium ...	... 3,017	7,539
Bulgaria ...	... 9,170	25,488
Canada ...	... 56,134	2,218,669

Country.	Arable land 1,000 acres.	Total Area 1,000 acres.
Chile ...	8,345	183,291
Czechoslovakia ...	14,441	34,718
Denmark ...	6,543	10,608
Egypt ...	5,421	252,042
Estonia ...	2,629	11,176
England and Wales ...	8,957	37,132
Finland ...	6,098	84,849
France ...	52,991	136,150
French Morocco ...	17,544	106,550
Germany ...	50,438	115,811
Greece ...	4,697	32,172
Guatemala ...	1,127	27,171
Hungary ...	13,828	22,995
India (British Pro- vinces ...	312,942	666,841
Indian States ...	85,272	143,834
Irish Free State ...	3,637	17,023
Italy ...	31,715	76,628
Japan ...	14,774	94,469
Latvia ...	4,727	16,257
Lithuania ...	6,516	13,756
Luxemburg ...	274	640
Mexico ...	11,940	486,577
Norway ...	2,014	76,253
Netherlands ...	2,318	8,132
Netherland India : Java & Madura . ...	19,135	32,659
Poland ...	45,854	96,033
Peru ...	3,553	308,640

Country.	Arable land 1,000 acres.	Total Area 1,000 acres.
Rumania	... 33,153	72,907
Scotland	... 2,982	19,069
Spain ...	... 38,681	124,963
Sweden ...	... 9,212	101,370
Switzerland	... 1,238	10,203
Syria & Lebanon	... 3,366	59,650
Saar Territory	... 198	472
Turkey ...	... 16,242	188,473
Tunisia ...	... 7,250	30,932
United States	... 286,727	1,903,196
Union of South Africa	11,989	302,292
Uruguay	... 3,484	46,190
Yugoslavia	... 18,266	61,644

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### **Jews in the World.**

Europe	...	...	9,736,000
Africa	...	...	560,000
America	...	...	5,031,000
Asia	...	...	936,000
Australia	...	...	28,000

Of the total number in Europe 340,000 live in Great Britain and 4,000 in Ireland.



**Fleets of the World.***(February 1, 1937.)*

		British Empire.	United States.	Japan.	France.	Italy.	Germany.
Battleships ...	...	12	15	9	7	4	3
Battle Cruisers	...	3	..	.	...	...	...
Cruisers ...	...	53	26	34	14	24	6
Cruiser Minelayers	...	1	...	6	1	...	...
Mine layers ...	...	4	...	5	2	12	...
Monitors ...	..	3	...	...	...	5	...
Net layers ...	...	2	...	...	1	...*	...
Aircraft carriers	...	8	4	6	2	...	...
Flotila Leaders & destroyers		148	182	92	60	60	12
Torpedo Boats	...	6	...	5	13	93	7
Submarines ...	...	55	80	61	76	69	28
Escort Vessels	...	33	5	...	9	1	2
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels ...	...	...	...	2	12	9	7
River Gunboats	...	18	8	7	10	1	...
Mine Sweepers	...	29	43	13	4	41	24
Patrol Vessels	...	6	2	2	38	5	10

## **The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.**

1. *Pyramids of Egypt.*—They were built in connection with the mortuary cult of the kings and were presumably the royal tombs.

Beginning at Gizeh, opposite Cairo, the pyramids stretch for about sixty miles south on the west bank of the Nile. They date from 3000—1800 B. C.

2. *The Hanging Gardens of Babylon....* They were near the Euphrates River, in the palace of Nebuchadnezzar, 60 miles south of the present city of Bagdad and not far from the eastern border of the Syrian Desert of Northern Arabia. The terraced gardens, planted with flowers and small trees, with fountains and refectories interspersed, were 75 to 300 feet above the ground. Water was stored in a reservoir on the top terrace and was piped down to the gardens. They date from about 600 B. C.

3. *The Temple of Diana.*—In Asia Minor, at Ephesus, an ancient but now vanished city on the east side of the Aegean Sea, south of Smyrna, was built in the fifth century B. C. by the Ionian cities, as a joint monument, from plans by the architect Ctesiphon. The building was of marble 425 × 225 feet, and the roof was supported by 127 columns of Parian marble, each 60 feet high and each weighing about 150 tons. In 356

B. C. the temple was burned by Herostratus, a Crank.

4. *The Statue of Jupiter Olympus*—in the valley of Olympia, province of Ellis, 12 miles or so inland from the west coast of the southern peninsula of Greece, which anciently was called the Peloponnesus, was begun by the Greek sculptor Phidias, after he had been banished from Athens in 432 B. C. It was of marble encrusted with ivory and draperies were of beaten gold.

5. *The Tomb of Mausolus*,—King of Caria, in Asia Minor, at Halicarnassus, on the eastern side of the Aegean Sea, opposite Greece. It was built of marble, about 352 B. C., by Queen Artemisia, the widow, was named Mausoleum, and was remarkable for its beauty and its magnificent interior. It was destroyed by an earthquake.

6. *The Pharos of Alexandria*, a white marble light-house or watch-tower on the island of Pharos in the port of Alexandria, Egypt, was completed by King Ptolemy Philadelphus 265—247 B. C. The island was joined by Alexandar the Great to the mainland of Egypt by a cause way, when he founded Alexandria. It was over 400 feet high. It was destroyed in 1375 A. D. by an earthquake.

7. *The Colossus of Rhodes* was a brass statue of the Greek Sun-God Apollo, about

109 feet high, erected by Charles of Lindus, at the port of City of Rhodes, on the island of Rhodes, in the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea. It took 12 years to build and was completed in about 280 B. C. It was thrown down 224 B. C. by an earthquake.

### **Other Wonders of the World.**

*The Great Wall of China*, built in the third century B. C. extended along the northern frontier of that country, from the northern part of the Gulf of Pechili, on the Yellow Sea, north of Peking, in a zigzag course, to Syning, on the border of Turkestan. The length of the great wall, including all known spurs, curves and loops is 2,550 miles, with 25,000 watch-towers built into the wall, 15,000 detached watch towers. It is 17 feet 6 inches thick and 16 feet high.

*The Tower of Babel*, at the Chaldean City of Ur in lower Mesopotamia, has completely disappeared. The height of the tower was 300 feet.

• *Stonehenge*, an assemblage of huge shaped stones in 3 circles, one within another, on Salisbury plain, 90 miles or so south-west of London, England. The outer circles is 100 feet in diameter, the next within is 75 feet in diameter, and the circle inside that one has a diameter of 40 feet.

*The Catacombs* at Rome were the Sepulchres of the early Christians, and consisted more than 40 groups of labyrinths, or galleries, and chambers, covering 615 acres, sometimes extending 70 feet below the surface of the ground.

*The Circus Maximus*, at Rome, built 605 B. C. by King Tarquin and rebuilt and enlarged by Julius Cæsar some years before the birth of Christ, was 321 feet high, 1,875 feet long, and 625 feet wide.

*The Coliseum or Colosseum*, at Rome, one of the largest amphi-theatres in the world, was begun by the Emperor Vespasian and finished by the Emperor Domitian, 82 A. D. In 238 A. D. a fourth story was added. The ruins still stand.

*The Appian Way*, built 313 B. C., by Appius Claudius, 360 miles long, extending from Rome south to Capua, above Waples, and thence to the east, across Italy to Brindisi, on the Adriatic Sea, opposite Turkey. It was the highway to the Levant.

*The Mosque of St. Sophia*, at Constantinople, was built as a Christian Cathedral, by the Roman Emperor Justinian, 531-538 A. D. in the form of a Greek Cross. The Sultan of Turkey, Mohammed II, turned the cathedral into a mosque in 1453 A. D.

*The Leaning Tower of Pisa*, built in 1154 A. D. at Pisa, Italy, by Romano Pisano and William of Innsbruck, was intended to stand upright, but the soil beneath gradually gave way on one side, until the marble structure was 16 feet out of the perpendicular. The foundation has been re-inforced, by direction of Premier Mussolini.

*The Porcelain Tower of Nankin*, was built in that ancient Capital of South China in the early part of the 15th century. It was an octagonal 8-story tower, 261 feet high. The Taiping revolutionists destroyed it in 1853.

*The Vatican at Rome* is the largest residence in the world, containing several thousand rooms. It stands on the north side of the River Tiber and its nucleus was a house built in the time of the Emperor Constantine. Deep fissures in the masonry resulted, late in 1931, in the partial collapse of the Sistine Hall Library. Earth movements were blamed. Extensive strengthening and repairs have been made.

*The Basilica of St. Peter at Rome*, the largest church in the world, begun in 1506 by Pope Jullius, and completed in 126 years, covers 18,000 square yards and is 636 feet long.

*Angkor*, a ruined temple city in Cambodia, in French Indo-China. The city was founded at the end of the Ninth Century by Yacovarman, King of the Khmers, and lasted until the middle

of the 13th century when the Siamese drove them to the south, where they established a new Cambodian Capital at Pnom Penh.

*The Temple of Karnak*, in Egypt, built 3,500 years ago and now in ruins.

*The Palace of Shah Jehan*, the Moghul Emperor, at Delhi, India, erected in the first half of the 17th century. The Palace suffered much loss during the Sepoy Mutiny.

*The Escorial of Spain*, 25 miles of north-west of Madrid, commenced in 1563 A. D. by King Phillip II and finished in 1586. It was damaged by a stroke of lightning in 1872.

### **Life Span of Animals**

According to accredited data the following figures may be regarded as reliable: The elephant, 150—200 years; the falcon, 162; vulture 118; golden eagle 104; swan 102; goose, elder duet, raven, parrot, tortoise (especially the giant tortoise) 200-300.

The carp and pike may reach 150 years; the horse, ass, dromedary and bear 40-50. Among birds the crane has a life expectation of 40-50 years; the heron 60; the owl, 68; the dove, ostrich and wood pecker, 60-70.

The probable life of hippopotamus is 40 years; the rhinoceros, 40-50; the gull, 44; the cuckoo, crocodile and toad each 40; the sheep,

10-15; goat, 12-15; stag, 30; roebuck; 15; reindeer, 16; elk, 20; wild pig, 20-30; dog and wolf, 10-15; fox, 10; lion, 20-25; tiger, 20; cat, 9-10; beaver, 20-25; squirrel, 10-12; hare, 7-8; guinea pig, 5-7; rat, 3; mouse, 3-4; domestic fowls, 15-20; magpie, 25; blackbird, 18; canary up to 24; salamander, 10-12; tree-frog, 10; fresh water-eel, 10-12.

Certain of the humbler forms of life live astonishingly long. These include the fresh water pearl-mussel at 60-70s and fresh water crabs and leeches, over twenty. The angle-worm may live over ten years. Insects and spiders have short lives as a rule, but some kinds of ants have lived in captivity for 10-15 years.

Queen bees, though engaged in constant production of eggs to create communities of descendants live from four to five years, whereas the busy little workers end their activities in about six weeks.

### **Sound—How far, how fast, does it go?**

On a day in December 1933, a dynamite explosion set off on the Arctic island of Nova Zembla was detected at Berlin, more than 2,000 miles away.

Thunder, which is the loudest common noise, never has been heard unmistakably more than about 20 miles from the flash.



Continual cannon fire has been heard 100 miles away and somewhat doubtful as far as 300 miles.

The landing of the great Siberian meteor, which fell on June 30, 1908, was heard 400 miles away and affected weather instruments in Europe.

The world's loudest noise, the volcanic explosion of the Island of Krakatoa in 1833, was heard by human ears as far off as Bangkok, something more than, 1,400 miles.

At La Courtine in France, in 1924, tons of excess war munitions were exploded under scientific control and reports obtained from listeners and instrument station in all direction over Europe. The maximum distances unmistakably recorded in the instance were but little more than 200 miles. This distance was separated from the actual explosion by one of the 'zones of silence' usually encountered in such experiments, a zone in which the noise is unheard, although it is heard both closer to the explosion and farther away.

This also explains longer distance records, such as the one from Nova Zembla.

Such long-distance sound waves do not travel in the ordinary air close to the ground but in the rarer and less resistant air 50 or 60 miles up. These high level sound waves gra-

dually bend downward again toward the earth, so that they travel in a vast bow-shaped curve.

“How far away was that flash of lightning?” is a common question. The answer is that sound travels through hot summer air (100°) at 1,266 feet a second. In zero weather sound flies through dry air at 1,088 to 1,150 feet a second.

Speed of sound (feet per second) in other mediums—ice-cold vapour, 4,708; vapour at 60 degrees 5, 657; ice-cold vapour, 4,938; granite, 12,960; iron (hot) 15,480 to 17,390; steel, cast, 16,360; wood (oak) 12,620; brick, 11,980; glass, 16,410 to 19,690; clay rock, 11,420; gold, 5,717 to 6,890; silver, 8,658.

**Time in large Cities compared with  
Greenwich at 12 noon.**

Adelaide	...	...	9-14 P.M.
Aden ...	...	...	3-00 P.M.
Amsterdam	...	...	12-19 P.M.
Baltimore	...	...	6-54 A.M.
Berlin ...	...	...	12-54 P.M.
Berne ...	...	...	12-30 P.M.
Bombay	...	...	4-51 P.M.
Boston	...	...	7-16 A.M.
Bruisbane	...	...	10-12 P.M.
Brussel	...	...	12-17 P.M.
Budapest	...	...	1-16 P.M.
Buenos Aires	...	...	8-08 A.M.
Cario ...	...	...	2-05 P.M.
Calcutta	...	...	5-53 P.M.

Canton	...	...	8-00	P.M.
Cape Town	...	...	1-14	P.M.
Chicago	...	...	6-08	A.M.
Dublin	...	...	11-35	A.M.
Edinburgh	...	...	14-47	A.M.
Leipzig	...	...	1-00	P.M.
Leningrad	...	...	2-01	P.M.
Los Angeles	...	...	4-00	A.M.
Madras	...	...	5-21	P.M.
Madrid	...	...	11-45	A.M.
Melbourne	...	...	9-40	P.M.
Mexico City	...	...	5-23	A.M.
Moscow	...	...	2-40	P.M.
Munich	...	...	12-46	P.M.
Nanking	...	...	8-00	P.M.
Naples ...	...	...	12-58	P.M.
New York	...	...	7-04	A.M.
Paris ...	...	...	12-10	P.M.
Rome ...	...	...	12-49	P.M.
Shanghai	...	...	8-00	P.M.
Sydney	...	...	10-05	P.M.
Tokio ...	...	...	9-00	P.M.
Vienna	...	...	1-06	P.M.

### **Weights and Measures.**

#### *English Standard Weight.*

16 drams (dr.) make	...	1 ounce (1 oz.).
16 ounces ...	...	1 pound (1 lb.).
28 pounds	...	1 quarter (qr.).
4 quarters	...	1 hundredweight (cwt.).
20 hundredweights	...	1 ton.

This weight is in common use in all trade dealings.

*Indian Bazar Weight.*

4 Sikis	...	...	1 Tola.
5 Sikis	...	...	1 Kancha.
4 Kanchas or 5 Tolas	...	...	1 Chattak (ch.).
16 Chattacks	...	...	1 Seer (sr.).
40 Seers	...	...	1 Maund (md.).
4 Chattaks	...	...	1 Powa.
4 Powas	...	...	1 Seer.
5 Seers	...	...	1 Punshury.
8 Punshuries	...	...	1 Maund.

*Paper Measure.*

24 Sheets	...	...	1 Quire.
20 Quires	...	...	1 Ream.
2 Reams	...	...	1 Bundle.
5 Bundles	...	...	1 Bale.

*Measures of Capacity.*

4 Gills	...	...	1 Pint (pt.).
2 Pints	...	...	1 Quart (qt.).
4 Quarts	...	...	1 Gallon (gall.).
2 Gallons	...	...	1 Peck (pk.).
4 Pecks	...	...	1 Bushel (bus.).
3 Bushel	...	...	1 Bag.
4 Bushel	...	...	1 Coomb.
5 Bushel	...	...	1 Sack of Flour.
8 Bushel	...	...	1 Quarter.
5 Quarters	...	...	1 Load.
2 Loads	...	...	1 Last.

*English Linear Measure.*

12 Inches (in.)	...	1 Foot (ft.).
3 Feet	...	1 Yard (yd.).
5½ Yards	...	1 Pole, rod or Perch.
40 Poles or 220 Yds.	...	1 Furlong (fur.).
8 Furlongs or 1,760 Yds.	...	1 Mile (ml.).
5 Miles	...	1 League (lea.).

*Measures of Time.*

60 Seconds	...	1 Minute (min.).
60 Minutes	...	1 Hour (hr.).
24 Hours	...	1 day.
7 days	...	1 Week.
365 days	...	1 year.
366 days	...	1 Leap Year.
100 years	...	1 Century.

**Beginnings of Famous Foreign Universities.**

At the end of the 12th century there were three prominent universities in Europe—Bologna for law Salerno for medicine, Paris for theology. There were at Bologna, practically four universities in the Stadium Generale—Lombards, Ultramontanes, Tuscans, Romans. They were guilds of men bound together for organized study.

At Bologna the University consisted of a body of students who hired professors to teach

them. At Paris the students were younger and were considered as apprentices.

The University of Bavia, Italy was founded by Lothaire, grandson of Charlemagne in 825.

Other old Italian universities are Bologna, founded 1200, Padua 1228; Naples 1224; Genoa 1243; Perugia 1276; Marcerata 1290. There were nine more founded between 1300 and 1500. Italy was the greatest resort of students for higher education in the middle ages.

The University of Paris was founded by King Pillip II 1140-1170, exact date unknown. It was an outgrowth of the Cathedral School of Notre Dame.

The Universities of Poitiers, Western France was founded in 1431.

In England, Walter of Merton, began to round his Oxford College in 1266. Winchester School, in Hampshire, England was founded by Bishop William of Wykeham 1382-1387.

The first College of the University of Cambridge was founded by Hugo, Bishop of Ely, in 1257. But there was a school there as early as 635. In 1109 education was revived there.

Eton College in Buckinghamshire, England, was founded by Henry VI in 1440 and was intended as a preparatory School for King's

College, Cambridge. Henry took many ideas for Eton from Casa Giacosa, the great school near Mantua, Italy, founded by its Marquis about 1429.

The University of Prague, Bohemia, was founded in 1348. The University Heidelberg. was founded in 1380.

Uppsala University, in the ancient capital of Sweden, was founded in 1477.

The University of Moscow was founded in 1755 by the Empress Elizabeth and the University of St. Petersburg in 1819 by Czar Alexander I.

The first Hungarian University was founded by King Louis the Great at Pecs in 1367. It was in its prosperity attended by 2,000 students, but passed out of existence in 1543 at the time of the occupation of Pecs by the Turks. In 1635 the University of Nagyszombat, now the University of Budapest, was founded by Peter Pazmany, Archbishop of Estergom.

The oldest Spanish University is that of Salamanca founded in 1239. It was preceded in 1209 by the University of Palenza. There was a school at Cordova in 968.

The University of Copenhagen, Denmark, was founded in 1478 and opened in 1479 by virtue of a bill issued by Pope Sixtus IV in 1475.

The Technical College in Denmark was founded in 1829.

The Royal Frederik University at Oslo was founded in 1811 and opened in 1813.

The University of Leyden, in the Netherlands, was founded by Prince William of Orange in 1575 as a reward for the heroic defence of the city against the Spaniards.

The Municipal University of Amsterdam was founded in 1632.

Trinity College in Dublin, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1591.

St Andrew's University in Scotland was founded by Bishop Wardlaw in 1411.

The University of Glasgow was founded by Bishop Turnbull in 1451.

The University of Edinburg was founded in 1582 by a Charter granted by King James VI of Scotland.

Dulwich College near London, was founded in 1619, by Edward Alleyn, a noted actor of that time.

The Royal College of Physicians, London, dates from letters patent granted under Henry VIII in 1518 to his physician, Dr. Linacre, who became the first president. The College of Physicians at Dublin was created in 1667;



that at Edinburg in 1681; the College of Surgeons, London, in 1745; and that at Dublin in 1786.

The University of Cracow, Poland, where Copernicus received his education, was founded in 1364 by King Casmir III (the Great), and endowed by Ladislas II in 1400.

The University of Havana, Cuba, was opened in February 15, 1730.

The University of Mexico was founded in 1533 by the Roman Catholic Church.

The University of Finland was founded in 1640.

### **Indian Universities.**

*Name. Date of foundation. Vice-Chancellors.*

Calcutta	...	1857	S. P. Mookherjee.
Bombay	...	1857	V. N. Chandra- varkar.
Madras	...	1857	R. Littlehales.
Punjab	...	1882	Rev. J. D. Barne.
Allahabad	...	1887	Iqbal Narain Gurtu.
Benares, Hindu	1915		M. M. Malaviya..
Mysore	...	1916	Dr. E. P. Metcalf.
Osmania	...	1918	Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung.
Aligarh Muslim	1920		Dr. Zaiuddin Ahmed.

*Name. Date of foundation. Vice-Chancellors.*

Lucknow	...	1920	Dr. R. P. Paranjapey.
Dacca	...	1920	R. Ç. Mojumdar.
Rangoon	...	1920	U. Sett.
Biswabharati		1921	R. N. Tagore, founder President.
Delhi	...	1922	R. B. Ramkishore.
Nagpur	...	1933	Sir Hari Singh Gour, Kt.
Andhra	...	1926	C. P. Reddy.
Agra	...	1927	Dr. P. C. Basu.
Patna	...	1927	S. Sinha.
Annamalai	...	1929	Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, P. C.

**Birth and Death Rates per 1000 of  
Populations in Countries.**

Country.	Year.	Births.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
Argentina	... 1933	293,728	21·4	133,207	9·7
Australia	... 1934	109,475	16·8	62,229	8·9
Austria	... 1933	96,403	14·3	88,918	13·2
Belgium	... 1934	132,568	16·0	100,731	12·1
Canada	... 1934	220,928	20·4	101,502	9·4
Chile	... 1933	147,733	33·4	118,432	26·8

Country.	Year.	Births.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
Denmark	... 1933	62,780	17·3	38,287	10·6
Ecuador	... 1934	101,698	38·4	56,122	21·2
Egypt	... 1934	650,322	45·7	429,851	30·2
England, Wales	1933	580,413	14·4	496,465	12·3
Finland	... 1933	65,047	17·4	47,960	12·9
France	... 1933	682,860	16·3	661,262	15·2
Germany	... 1934	1,228,951	14·7	756,877	11·2
Greece	... 1933	189,583	28·1	111,447	16·5
Hungry	... 1933	193,911	21·6	129,913	14·7
India	... 1933	678,876	35·5	6,096,787	22·4
Ireland, Northern	1933	24,601	19·4	18,154	14·3
Irish Free State	1933	57,424	19·2	40,650	13·5
Italy	... 1935	939,005	23·7	587,515	13·6
Japan	... 1934	2,043,783	23·97	1,234,684	18·11
Mexico	... 1932	742,379	44·8	432,478	26·1
Netherlands	... 1933	171,289	20·8	72,096	8·8
New Zealand	... 1933	24,334	16·6	11,701	8·0
Norway	... 1933	42,114	15·0	28,943	10·2

Country.		Year.	Births.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
Portugal	...	1934	203,058	29·7	118,539	17·3
Rumania	...	1934	612,335	32·1	390,609	20·5
Salvador	...	1932	61,133	40·1	32,773	21·5
Scotland	...	1933	86,546	17·6	64,848	13·2
Spain	...	1933	667,818	27·8	394,678	16·4
Sweden	...	1934	85,036	13·7	69,908	11·2
Switzerland	...	1934	68,757	16·4	48,286	11·4
Uruguay	...	1934	41,337	20·4	20,065	9·9

### **Famous Sieges.**

ACRE : Besieged for 2 years by the Crusaders, surrendered, July, 1191.

ALESIA, GAUL : Besieged for a month by the Romans under Julius Cæsar, surrendered, 51 B.C.

ANTWERP : Besieged for 14 months by Spaniards. Belgians surrendered, 1585.

• Besieged for 15 months by populace. Dutch garrison surrendered, Dec. 23, 1832.

Besieged for 10 days by Germans. Belgians surrendered October 9, 1914.

ARCOT : Besieged for 50 days by French and Sepoys. Siege raised, 1751.

BOSTON, MASS : Besieged by American forces for 8 months. Evacuated by British, March 17, 1776.

CANADIA, CRETE : Besieged for 2 years by Turks. Venetians surrendered, September, 1669.

CARTHAGE : Besieged for 2 years by Romans. The city fell 146 B.C.

CONSTANTINOPLE : Besieged by Saracens for 5 years. Siege raised, 677.

Besieged by Saracens for 1 year. Siege raised, 718.

Besieged by Turks for 54 days. City surrendered, May 29, 1453.

DELHI : Besieged by British for 131 days, Indian mutineers surrendered, September 20, 1857.

GIBRALTAR : Besieged by Spaniards 3 years, 7 months, 12 days. Siege raised Sep. 13, 1782.

JERUSALEM : Besieged by Mohammedans for 4 months. Byzantine garrison surrendered, 637.

KIMBERLEY : Besieged by Boers for 126 days. British garrison relieved Feb. 15, 1900.

KUT-EL-AMARA : Besieged by Turks for 144 days. British surrendered, April 29, 1916.

LADYSMITH : Besieged by Boers' for 118 days. British garrison relieved February 28, 1900.

LA ROCHELLE : Besieged by forces of Richelieu for 14 months, Hugerenots surrendered, October 28, 1628.

LEIDEN : Besieged by Spaniards for 4 months. Dutch cut dikes. Siege raised, October 3, 1574.

LUCKNOW : Besieged by Indian mutineers for 149 days. City relieved finally, November 25, 1857.

MAFEKING : Besieged by Boers for 217 days. City relieved May, 17, 1900.

MANTUA : Besieged by Napoleon for 8 months. Austrians surrendered, February 2, 1797.

ORLEANS : Besieged by English for 10 months. City relieved by Joan of Arc, May 8, 1429.

OSTEND : Besieged by Spanish for 3 years. Flemish garrison surrendered, September, 28, 1604.

PARIS : Besieged by Germans 135 days. City surrendered January 28, 1871.

Besieged by French National troops for 46 days. Communist insurrection suppressed, May 28, 1871.

• PEKIN : Foreign legations besieged by Boxers for 55 days. Relieved, August 14, 1900.

• PLEVNA : Besieged by Russians and Rumanians for 144 days. Turks surrendered, December 10, 1877.

PORT ARTHUR : Besieged by Japanese for 241 days. Russian garrison surrendered, January 2, 1905.

PRZEMYSL : Besieged by Russians for 182 days. Austrians surrendered. March 22, 1915.

RICHMOND : Besieged by Federal troops for 287 days. Evacuated by confederates, April 3, 1865.

SARAGOSSA : Besieged by French troops for 62 days. Siege raised, August 15, 1808.

Besieged by French, a second time for 62 days. City capitulated, February 20, 1809.

SEBASTOPOL : Besieged by allies for 355 days. The city fell September 8, 1855.

SYRACUSE : Besieged by Romans for 2 years. The city fell, 212 B.C.

TROY : Besieged by Greeks for 10 years. City captured 1148 B.C.

• TYRE : Besieged by Nebuchadnezzar for 13 years. Siege raised 572 B.C.

Besieged by Alexander for 7 months. City captured, 332 B.C.

VICKSBURG : Besieged by Federal troops for 186 days. City surrendered July 4, 1863.

VIENNA : Besieged by Turks. Siege raised 1529.

Besieged by Turks. City relieved, September 12, 1683.

YORK TOWN : Besieged by American and French forces for 20 days. British surrendered October 19, 1781.



**Chief Political Assassinations.**

44 B.C.	Julius Cæsar, by Brutus.
1308 A.D.	Albert I, Emperor of Germany, by his nephew.
1413 ...	Edward V, King of England, by order of his uncle Gloucester.
1792 ...	Gustavus III, King of Sweden, by Ankarstorm.
1865 ...	Abraham Lincoln, President U. S. A., by Booth.
1872 ...	Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India.
1876 ...	Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey.
1881 ...	Czar Alexander of Russia.
1881 ...	Garfield, President, U.S.A.
1894 ...	President Carnot of France.
MAX 1, 1896 ...	Shah Nazr-ed-din of Persia.
SEP. 10, 1898 ...	Empress Elizabeth of Austria.
JULY 29, 1900 ...	King Humbert of Italy.
SEP. 6, 1901 ...	President McKinley of U.S.A.

1903	...	King Alexander and Queen Draga of Serbia.
1905	...	Grand Duke Sergius of Russia.
1908	...	King Carlos and Crown Prince of Portugal.
1909	...	Prince Ito of Japan.
1911	...	Stolypin, Premier of Russia.
1913	...	King George I of Greece.
1914	...	Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria.
1918	...	Czar Nicholas and his family. President Páos of Portugal.
1919	...	President Kurt Eisner of Bavaria.
1919	...	Amir Habibullah of Afghanistan.
MAY 20, 1920	...	Gen. Venustiano Carranza, President of Mexico at Tiaxcaltenago.
MAR. 8, 1921	...	Dato, Premier of Spain at Madrid.
AUG. 26,	...	Mathias Erzberger, ex-German Vice-Chancellor by two youths, near Offenbergl, Baden.

<b>OCT. 19,</b>	...	Portugese Premier Antonio Granjo, ex-Presidents. Machado dos Santos, and two other high officials, Lisbon.
<b>Nov. 4,</b>	...	Ta Kashi Hara, Japanese Premier, at Tokio, by Japanese youth.
<b>JUNE 22, 1922</b>	...	Field Marshal Sir Henry H. Wilson, by two Irishmen, at London.
<b>JUNE 24,</b>	...	Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, by two German youths, at Berlin.
<b>JULY 25,</b>	...	Djemel Pasha, ex-Turkish (unionist) Minister of Marine, Afghan Army Chief of Staff by two Armenians, at Tiflis, Republic of Georgia.
<b>AUG. 22,</b>	...	Gen. Michael Collins, Irish Free State, Premier, by rebels, near Bandon, County Cork.
<b>Dec. 16,</b>	...	Gabriel Narutowicz, first President of the Polish Republic, by Capt. Niewadomski, an artist, at Warsaw.

- MAY 10, 1923** ... Vaslov Vorovsky, Soviet Russian Minister at Rome, by M. A. Contradi, ex-Russian Army officer, Lausanne.
- JUNE 15,** ... Ex-Premier Alex Stamboulisky shot while fleeing, Vetren, Bulgaria.
- JUNE 29,** ... Gen. J. C. Gomez, 1st Vice-President of Venezuela, killed in bed, at Caracas.
- JULY 20,** ... Gen. Francisco, "Pancho" villa, ex-rebel leader, at Parrah, Mexico.
- JUNE 10, 1924** ... Giacomo Matteotti, moderate socialist leader in Italian Parliament, kidnapped near Rome; slain body found Aug. 15.
- FEB. 13, 1925** ... Prof. Nicola Mileff, Bulgarian Minister-Designate to the United States, Anti-Agrarian at Sofia. This was followed by the slaying of communist Deputies Strachimiroff and Stoyanoff on Feb. 16 and March 6. These and 37 killings were the outgrowth of the feud due to the assassina-

tion in May, 1922 of M. Grekoff, editor of Slovo.

**APRIL 16,** ... 200 were killed by the explosion of bombs in the Cathedral of Sveti Kral at Sofia, at the funeral of Gen. Georghieff. The dead included police prefect Kissoff, Mayor Paskaleff, ex-War Minister Davidoff, Gens. Naidenoff, Nezerezoff, Loloff, Zlatereff, and Popoff; Dept. Prefect Medelecheff.

**MAY 25, 1926** ... Gen. Simon Petlura, ex-President of Ukrainian Republic at Paris, by a compatriot.

**JUNE 7, 1927** ... Peter Lazarevitch Volkoff, Soviet Russian Minister to Poland, at Warsaw, by a 19 yr. Russian monarchist.

**MAY 20, 1928** ... Gen. Luis Mena, ex-President of Micaragua, at Penelova, by a countryman.

**JUNE 20,** ... Stephen Raditch, leader of Croatian Peasant Party, Paul Raditch, his nephew; and Dr. George

Busaritchik. The shooting took place in the Chamber of Deputies, Yugoslav Parliament, Belgrade.

... Ex-President and President-elect, Gen. Alvaro Obregon of Mexico, at a dinner in his honour at San Angel near Mexico city.

... Dr. Albert von Beligand, German Minister to Portugal, at Lisbon.

... Premier Hamaguchi, by a fanatic, at Tokio.

... Paul Doumer, President of the Republic, by Paul Gargolov, a Russian exile, at Paris.

... Ki Inukai, 77, Japanese Premier, by army Jingoists, at Tokio.

... Joseph Zangara, anarchist, born in Italy, shot at President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, but a woman seized the arm holding the pistol, and the bullet fatally wounded Mayor Anton J. Cermak, of Chicago, at Miami, who died on

**JULY 17,** ...

**JUNE 7, 1930** ...

**NOV. 14,** ...

**MAY 6, 1932** ...

**MAY 16,** ...

**FEB. 15, 1933** ...

March 6. Several others nearly were shot. Zangara was arrested, pleaded guilty to murder, was examined and found sane, and was electrocuted on March 20, 1933 at Raiford Prison.

APRIL 30, ... Luis M Sanchez Cerro, President of Peru, shot to death at Lima, after a review of army recruits, by Abelardo Hurtado de Mendoza; who was killed by guards.

JUNE 6, 1933 ... Assis Khan 56, elder brother of King Nadir of Afghanistan, shot to death at Berlin by an Afghan student.

Nov. 8, ... Nadir Shah, King of Afghanistan, killed at Kabul by a student, who was executed on Dec. 16.

Dec. 29, ... Ion. G. Duca, Premier of Roumania at Sinai, by a student.

JULY 25, 1934 ... At Vienna, Engelbert Dollfuss. Chancellor of Austria, by Nazis, who invaded the chancellory,

put the Cabinet to flight, proclaimed the end of the regime, and began a revolt there and in Carinthia and Styria provinces. The up rising was put down in four days.

- |               |     |  |
|---------------|-----|--|
| OCT. 9,       | ... | At Marseilles, King Alexander I of Yugoslavia, and French Foreign Minister Jean Louis Barthons, by Velienko Kerin, a Bulgarian.  |
| DEC. 1,       | ... | At Leningrad, Sergei Mironovich Kirov, of the communist political Bureau, friend of Stalin, by Leonid V. Nikalæv, a former Soviet official. He and over 150 others were shot to death by the Government. |
| SEP. 8, 1935  | ... | U. S. Senator Huey P. Long, shot at Baton Rouge, La, by Dr. Carl Austin Weiss, who was slain by Long's body guards. The Senator died on Sep. 10.   |
| FEB. 26, 1936 | ... | At Tokio, Finance Minister Kore Kiyo Takahashi,  |



82; Admiral Makoto Saito, 78, ex-Premier; Admiral Sonoku Suzuki, Grand Chamberlin; and Gen. Jotaro Watanabe, 58; slain by army officers and men in mutiny.

AUG. 12, 1937 ... General Bekir Sidki, Chief of Iraqi General Staff and Mapor Muhammad Ali Jawad, Commander of the Iraq Air Force were assassinated at the Mosul Aerodrome by a soldier with revolver.

**One Hundred Best Novels**

David Copperfield ...	Charles Dickens.
The History of Pendennis	William Thackeray.
Captains Courageous	Rudyard Kipling.
Quo Vadis ...	Henrik Sienkiwick.
The Star Begotten ...	H. G. Wells.
The Marble Fawn ...	Nathaniel Hawthorne.
The Pilgrim's Progress	John Bunyan.
The Last Days of Pompeii	Edward Lytton.
Sir Nigel	Arthur Conan Doyle.
The Heart of Midlothian ...	Sir Walter Scott.
The Choir Invisible	James Lane Allen.
Les Miserables ...	Victor Hugo.
Robinson Crusoe ...	Daniel Defoe.
The Arabian Nights	Princess Sheherazade.
The Prisoners of Zenda	Anthony Hope.
The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde ...	R. L. Stevenson.
The Pilot ...	James Cooper.
The Sea Wolf ...	Jack London.
Martin's Summer ...	Jacinto Benavinte.

A Pilgrimage	...	John Bojer.
File No. 113	...	Emile Gaborian.
The Awakening of	•	
Helena Richie	...	Margaret Deland.
Ben Hur	...	Lew Wallace.
Grand Hotel	...	Vicki Baum.
The Toilers of the		
Sea	...	Victor Hugo.
The Turmoil	...	Booth Tarkington.
Crime and Punish-		
ment	...	M. Dostoevsky.
The Well of Days	...	I. A. Bunin.
Trilby	...	George du Maurier.
John Halifax,		
Gentlemen	...	Dinah Maria Mulock.
Thaddeus of Warsaw		Jane Porter.
The Little Minister		James M. Barrie.
Vanity Fair	...	William M. Thackeray.
Venus on Wheels	...	Maurice Dekobra.
The last of the		Edward Bulwer-
Barons	...	Lytton.
The Vicar of		
Wakefield	...	Oliver Goldsmith.
Ivanhoe	...	Sir Walter Scott.
The four Horseman		
of the Apocalypse		Vicente Blasco Ibanez.
Gulliver's Travels	...	Dean Swift.

The Three Musketeers ...	Alexandre Dumas.
Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea ...	Jules Verne.
Little Women ...	Louisa M. Alcott.
Richard Carvel ...	Winston Churchill.
The White Company	Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
Tale of Two Cities ...	Charles Dickens.
Westward Ho ...	Charles Kingsly.
Consuelo, The Gipsy Singer ...	George Sand.
The Garden of Epicurus ...	Anatole France.
Growth of Soil ...	Knut Hamsun.
Adam Bede ...	George Eliot.
Tess of the D'urbervilles ...	Thomas Hardy.
Don Quixto ...	Miguel de Cervantes.
East Lynne ...	Mrs. Henry Wood.
The Count of Monte Cristo	Alexandre Dumas, Sr.
Paul and Virginia ...	Bernardin de Saint-Pierre.
Tom Brown's School Days	Thomas Hughes.

Hunger	...	Knut Hamsun.
Oil	...	U. Sinclair.
Romola	...	George Eliot.
The Legend of, Sleeping Hellow		Washington Irving.
The Last of the Mohicans		James Fenimore Cooper.
The Wreck of the "Grosvenor"		W. Clark Russel.
The Right of Way	...	Sir Gilbert Parker.
Yama, the Pit	...	Alexander Kuprin.
Far from the Mad- ding Crowd	...	Thomas Hardy.
The Woman in White		Wilkie Collins.
The Deemster	...	Hall Caine.
Waterloo	...	M. M. Erckman- Chatrian.
Theatre	...	W. Somerest Maugham.
Kidnapped	...	R. L. Stevenson.
The Mother	...	Maxim Gorky.
Gil Blas	...	Alain Renile Sage.
Peg Woffington	...	Charles Reade.
The Harvest	...	Selma Lagerlof.
Uncle Tom's Cabin		Harriet Bucher Stowe.
The Scarlet Letter	...	Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Alice in Wonderland		Lewis Carroll.

The Mysteries of Paris	Eugene Sue.
All sorts and condi- tions of Men	Walter Besant.
Anna Karenina ...	Leo N. Tolstoi.
Vivian Grey ...	Benjamin Disraeli.
Abbe Constantin ...	Ludovic Halevy.
The Shuttle ...	F. H. Burnett.
Iliad ...	Homer.
Odyssey ...	Homer.
Æneid ...	Virgil.
Mr. Midshipman Easy	Frederick Marryat.
The Magic Mountain	Thomas Mann.
The Kingdom of the Dead	Henrik Pontoppidan.
On the Heights ...	Berthold Auerbach.
All Quiet on the Western Front	Erich Maria Remarque.
The Moonstone ...	Wilkie Collins.
Jerome, A poorman	Mary E. Wilkins- Freeman.
John Cristopher ...	Romain Rolland.
Men Without Mercy	Doblin.
Pudd'nhead Wilson	Mark Twain.
A Daughter of Nankin	S. E. Inagaki.
The Song of Songs ...	Herman Sundermann.

**Letters of Distinction.**

A. C. A.	...	Associate of Chartered Accountants.
A. D.	...	<i>Anno Domini</i> (in the year of our lord).
A. D. C.	...	Aid-de-Camp.
A. M.	...	Ante Meridian (before noon).
A. M. I. C. E.		Associate Member of Institute of Civil Engineers.
A. M. S.	...	Army Medical Service.
A. R. A.	...	Associate of Royal Academy.
B. A.	...	Bachelor of Arts.
B. C. L.	...	Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. B. C.	...	British Broadcasting Corporation.
B. D.	...	Bachelor of Divinity.
B. Sc.	...	Bachelor of Science.
B/E.	...	Bill of Exchange.
B/L.	...	Bill of Lading.
C. A.	...	Chartered Accountant.
c and b	...	Caught and bowled.
cf.	...	Compare.
c. f. and i.	...	Cost, freight and insurance..
C. B. E.	...	Commander of the Order of the British Empire.
C. I.	...	Imperial Order of the Crown of England.
C. I. E.	...	Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

C/o.	...	Care of.
C. O. D.	...	Cash on delivery.
Col.	...	Colonel.
Com.-in-Chf.	...	Commander-in-Chief.
Cr.	...	Creditor, Crown.
C. S.	...	Civil Service.
C. S. I.	...	Companion of the Order of the Star of India.
Cwt.	...	Hundredweight.
D. C.L.	...	Doctor of Civil Law.
D. D.	...	Doctor of Divinity.
D. D.S.	...	Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Dele or d.	...	Delete, cancel.
Dr.	...	Doctor, debtor.
D. Sc.	...	Doctor of Science.
Eccl.	...	Ecclesiastical.
e. g.	...	For example.
E. & O. E.	...	Errors and omissions ex- cepted.
F. A.	...	Football Association.
Fo.	...	Folio.
F. O.	...	Foreign Office.
f. o. b.	...	Free on board.
F. R. C. P.	...	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F. R. C. S.	...	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F. R. S.	...	Fellow of the Royal Society.
G. C. I. E.	...	Knight Grand Cross of the Indian Empire.
Govt.	...	Government.



G. P. O.	...	General Post Office.
H. E.	...	His Excellency.
H. H.	...	His Highness.
Hon.	...	Honourable, Honorary.
H. P.	...	Horse Power.
Ibid	...	In the same place.
Inf.	...	Infra, (below).
Incog.	...	Incognito (in secret).
I. O. U.	...	I owe you.
J. P.	...	Justice of Peace.
K. C.	...	Kings Counsel.
Kt.	...	Knight.
K. C. S. I.	...	Knight Commander of the Star of India.
L.	...	50 (Roman numerals).
Lat.	...	Latitude.
lb.	...	Pound.
LL. B.	...	Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D.	...	Doctor of Laws.
LL. M.	...	Master of Laws.
Long.	...	Longitude.
L. R. C. P.	...	Licentiate of the Royal Col- lege of Physicians.
L. R. C. S.	...	Licentiate of the Royal Col- lege of Surgeons.
Lieut.	...	Lieutenant.
Ltd.	...	Limited.
M. A.	...	Master of Arts.
M. B. Ch. B.	...	Bachelor of Medicine ; Bachelor of Surgery.
M. B. E.	...	Member of British Empire.

M. D.	...	Doctor of Medicine.
Mlle.	...	<i>Mademoiselle</i> (miss).
Mme.	...	Madame.
M. S.	...	Master of Surgery.
MSS.	...	Manuscripts.
Mt.	...	Mountain.
N. C. O.	...	Non-commissioned Officer.
N. P.	...	Notary Public.
N. T.	...	New Testament.
%	...	Per cent.
Obs.	...	Obsolete.
O. B. E.	...	Officer of the British Empire.
O. K.	...	All correct.
oz.	...	Ounce.
P. C.	...	Privy Councillor.
Per <sup>r</sup> Pro.	...	For and on behalf.
Ph.D.	...	Doctor of Philosophy.
P. M. G.	...	Postmaster General.
Pp.	...	Pages.
Pte.	...	Private (Soldier).
P. M.	...	<i>Post Meridiem</i> (after mid- day).
P. T. O.	...	Please turn over.
P. W. D.	...	Public Works Department.
Q. E. D.	...	<i>Quod erat demonstrandum</i> (which was to be proved).
R. A.	...	Royal Artillery.
R. S. V. P.	...	<i>Repondez S'il vous plait.</i> (Please answer).

S. J.	...	Society of Jesus.
Supt.	...	Superintendent.
Stet	...	Let it stand.
V. C.	...	Victoria Cross.
Viz.	...	<i>Videlicet</i> (namely).
W. O.	...	War Office.
X.	...	Ten (Roman numerals).

### The Greatest.

#### GREATEST FIRES.

				<i>Date.</i>
London	...	...	...	1666
Moscow	...	..	...	1812
Chicago	...	...	...	1871
Paris	...	...	...	1871
Boston	...	...	...	1872
Baltimore		...	...	1904
San Francisco		...	...	1906
Solonica	...	...	...	1917

### Largest Islands.

			<i>Area. Sq. Miles.</i>
Greenland	...	...	827,300
New Guinea	...	...	330,000
Borneo	...	...	209,000
Baffin Land	...	...	237,000
Madagascar	...	...	228,000
Sumatra	...	...	160,000
Great Britain	...	...	88,745

**Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions.**

			<i>Date.</i>
Pompeii	...	...	79
Lisbon	...	1531 and	1755
Neapolitan	...	...	1857
Karakatoa	...	...	1883
Martinique	...	...	1902
San Francisco	...	...	1906
Messina	...	...	1908
North and Central Italy	...	...	1920
Japan (Tokyo and Yokohama)	...	...	1923
Napier, N. Z.	...	...	1931
California (Long Beach)	...	...	1933
Quetta	...	...	1935

**Merchant Vessels.**

			<i>Gross Tons.</i>
Normandie	...	...	82,779
Queen Mary	...	...	80,773
Leviathan	...	...	54,282
Berengaria	...	...	52,226
Europe and Bremen	...	...	51,000
Rex (Italian)	...	...	50,000
Conte de Savoia	...	...	48,600
Aquitania	...	...	45,647
Ile de France	...	...	43,153
Empress of Britain	...	...	42,500

**Ships Canals.**

			<i>Miles.</i>
Göta	...	...	115
Suez	...	...	100

			<i>Miles.</i>
Moscow-Volga	..	...	80
Kiel	...	...	61
Panama	...	...	50
Elbe and Trove	...	...	41
Manchester	...	...	35

### **Highest Buildings.**

			<i>Feet.</i>
Empire State, New York	...	...	1,248
Chryser, New York	...	...	1,046
Eiffel Tower, Paris	...	...	984
Bank of Manhattan, New York	...	...	925
Woolworth, New York	...	...	792
Metropolitan Life, New York	...	...	700
Lincoln, New York	...	...	638

### **World's Important Plains.**

*Indo-Gangetic Plain of India.*—The most thickly populated parts of the world, with a net work of Roads and Railways. It lies in the South of the Himalayas, extending from the Sulaiman Mountains to the Garo and Lushai Hills.

*Lombardy Plains.*—The most fertile parts of Italy.

*Pampas.*—The most extensive pasture lands of South America.

Other important plains are Steppes in Russia, Campos in Brazil, Veldt in South

Africa, Downs in Australia, Prairies in North America, Savannahs in Northern Africa and Parklands in East Africa.

### Important Straits

Names.		Separates.
Behring	...	Asia from America.
Davis	...	Greenland from Baffin Island.
Florida	...	Cuba from Florida.
Macassar	...	Borneo from Colaba.
Malacca	...	Sumatra from Malay Peninsula.
Palk	...	India from Ceylon.
Bonifacio	...	Corsica from Sardinia.
Babel Mandab		Aden from Africa.
Sunda	...	Sumatra from Java.

### Gazetteer of the World.

*A guide to the principal Countries.*

EUROPE

#### ALBANIA :

Kingdom of the Balkans. Ahmed Beg Zogu proclaimed King. September 1928 as Zogu I.

Area : 10,600 sq. miles.

Population : 1,000,000

Capital : Tirana.

**ANDORRA :**

Republic of Europe in the Eastern Pyre-  
ness, under Suzerainty of France and  
the Bishop of Urgel.

Area : 191 sq. miles.

Population : 6,000.

Capital : Andorra Llaviega.

**AUSTRIA :**

Republic. Formerly Part of Great Em-  
pire of Austria-Hungary.

Area : 32,000 sq. miles.

Population : 6,722,000.

Capital : Vienna.

President : Dr. William Mikias.

**BELGIUM :**

Form of Government : Constitutional  
Monarchy.

King : Leopold III.

Area : 11,752 sq. miles.

Population : 8,275,552.

Capital : Brussels.

Colonial Possession : Belgian Congo,  
Africa.

**BULGARIA :**

Balkan Kingdom.

King : Boris III.

Area : 39,884 sq. miles.

Population : 6 millions.

Capital : Sofia.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA :**

Republic that rose after the Great War,  
comprising areas all formerly belong-  
ing to Austria-Hungary.

Area : 54,195 sq. miles.

Population : 14,726,000.

Capital : Prague.

President : Dr. Edward Benes.

**DANZIG :**

Became a Free City under the League  
of Nations embodied in Treaty of  
Versailles, 1919.

Area : 745 sq. miles.

Population : 407,550.

Capital : Danzig.

President : Arthur Greisser.

**DENMARK :**

Nature of Government : Limited Mon-  
archy.

King : Christian X.

Area : 16,570 sq. miles.

Population :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions.

Capital : Copenhagen.

**.ESTONIA :**

Republic. Formerly part of the Russian  
Empire.

Area : 18,355 sq. miles.

Population : 1,116,474.

Capital : Reval (Tallinn).

President : Constantin Paets.



## FINLAND :

Republic.

President : Peln Evind Suinhufvud.

Area : 144,252 sq. miles.

Population : 3,582,000.

Capital : Helsingfors.

## FRANCE :

Republic.

President : Albert Lebrun.

Area : 212,659 sq. miles.

Population : 41,834,923.

Capital : France.

Colonies : Algeria, Madagascar, French-Indo-China, etc.

## GERMANY :

Republic since 1918.

President : Adolf Hitler.

Area : 185,998 sq. miles.

Population : 67,069,000.

Capital : Berlin.

Lost much Territories and Colonies as result of great war. Hitler demands her Colonies.

## GREAT BRITAIN :

Constitutional Monarchy.

King : George VI.

Prime Minister : N. Chamberlain.

Area : 850,874 sq. miles.

Population : 39,947,931.

Capital : London.

## GREECE :

Monarchy.

King : George II.

Area : 49,022 sq. miles.

Population : 6,204,684.

Capital : Athens.

## HUNGARY :

Formerly a part of Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Regent : Admiral Nicholas Von Horthy.

Area : 35,911 sq. miles.

Population : 8,837,317.

Capital : Budapest.

## ICELAND :

Limited Monarchy under the King of Denmark.

Area : 39,709 sq. miles.

Population : 103,317.

Capital : Reykjavic.

## IRISH FREE STATE :

Self-governing Dominion, Co-equal Member, of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth, since 1922.

President : Eamon de Valera.

Area : 26,592 sq. miles.

Population : 3,000,000.

Capital : Dublin.

**ITALY :**

King : Victor Emanuel III.  
Area : 119,744•sq. miles.  
Population : 44,000,000.  
Capital : \*Rome.  
Premier : Benito Mussolini.

**LATVIA :**

Republic.  
President : Albert Kviesis.  
Area : 40,850 sq. miles.  
Population : 1,900,000.  
Capital : Riga.

**LITHUANIA :**

Republic.  
President : Antona Smetona.  
Area : 20,550 sq. miles.  
Population : 2,286,000.  
Capital : Kovna.

**MONACO :**

Principality : Prince : Louis.  
Area : 8 sq. miles.  
Population : 24,927.  
Capital : Monaco.  
Famous City : Monte Carlo.

**NETHERLANDS :**

Constitutional Monarchy.  
Queen : Wilhelmina.  
Area : 12,582 sq. miles.  
Population : 8,290,398.  
Capital : Amsterdam.

**NORWAY :**

Monarchy.

King : Haakon VII.

Area : 124,964 sq. miles.

Population : 2,814,194.

Capital : Oslo.

**POLAND :**

Republic.

President : Prof. Ignatz Mosciski.

Area : 150,000 sq. miles.

Population : 31,927,773.

Capital : Warsaw.

**PORTUGAL :**

Republic.

President : Gen. Antonio Carmona.

Area : 35,490 sq. miles.

Population : 15,000,000.

Capital : Lisbon.

**RUSSIA**

Union of Soviet Socialist Republic.

Governed by Soviet Commissars headed  
by V. M. Molotov Stalin is the most  
powerful of the Commissars.

Area : 8,144,228 sq. miles.

Population : 165,778,400.

Capital : Moscow.

**SCOTLAND :**

Northern Portion of Great Britain.

Area : 30,406 sq. miles.

Population : 4,842,554.

Capital : Edinburgh.

**SPAIN :**

Republic.

President : Manuel Azana. At present  
in the grip of revolution. Leader of  
the Insurgents—General Franco.

Area 190,000 sq. miles.

Population : 22,800,000.

Capital : Madrid.

**SWEDEN :**

Constitutional Monarchy.

King : Gustovus V.

Area : 173,157 sq. miles.

Population : 6,000,000.

Capital : Stockholm.

**SWITZERLAND :**

Confederation.

President : Dr. Guiseppi Motta.

Area : 15,976 sq. miles.

Population : 4,000,000.

Capital : Berne.

**TURKEY :**

Republic.

President : Kamal Atatürk.

Area : 282,000 sq. miles.

Population : 16,188,767.

Capital : Angora.

**VATICAN STATE :**

City State.

Pope and Sovereign : Pius X.

Area : 108 acres.

Population : 800.

Capital : Vatican.

**YUGOSLAVIA :**

Kingdom.

King : Peter II. Governed by three Regents.

Area : 96,134 sq. miles.

Population : 13,934,038.

Capital : Belgrade.

**America.****NORTH AMERICA :**

CANADA :

British Dominion.

Governor-General : Lord Tweedsmuir.

Premier : W. Mackenzie King.

Area : 3,648,723 sq. miles.

Population : 10,376,876.

Capital : Ottawa.

**MEXICO :**

Republic.

President : Gen.' Lazaro Cardenas.

Area : 767,168 sq. miles.

Population : 16,524,639.

Capital : Mexico City.

**NEW FOUNDLAND :**

Dominion of the British Empire.

Governor : Vice-Adm Humphrey T.  
Walwyn.

Area : 42,734 sq. miles.

Population : 264,089.

Capital : St. Johns.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :**

Federal Republic of 48 States and one  
Federal District.

President : Roosevelt.

Gross Area : 3,743,529 sq. miles.

Population : 123,000,000.

Capital : New York.

**Central America.****GUATEMALA :**

Republic.

President : Gen. Jurge Ubico.

Area : 48,290 sq. miles.

Population : 2,500,000.

Capital : Guatemala.

**HONDURAS :**

Republic.

President : Gen. Tiburco Carias Andino.

Area : 44,275 sq. miles.

Pop : 773,408.

Capital : Tegucigalpa.

**SALVADOR :**

Republic.

President : Gen. Maximiliano.

Area : 13,173 sq. miles.

Pop : 1,700,000.

Capital : San Salvador.

**NICARAGUA :**

Republic.

President : Dr. Carlos Brenes Jarquin.

Area : 49,200 sq. miles.

Pop : 700,000.

Capital : Managur.

**COST RICA :**

Republic.

President : Sr. Don Leon Cortez.

Area : 23,000 sq. miles.

Pop. 500,000.

Capital : San Jose.

**PANAMA :**

Republic.

President : Dr. Juan Aresemena.

Capital : Panama.



**South America.**

**Argentina :**

Republic.

President: A. P. Justo.

Area : 1,153,418 sq. miles.

Pop : 12,000,000.

Capital : Buenos Aires.

**BOLIVIA**

Republic.

President : Col. David Toro.

Area : 506,000 sq. miles.

Pop : 3,000,000.

Capital : La Paz.

**BRAZIL :**

Republic.

President : Dr. Getulio Vargo.

Area : 3,285,319 sq. miles.

Pop : 43,000,000.

Capital : Rio de Janero.

**CHILE :**

Republic.

President : Arturo Alessandri.

Area : 281,820 sq. miles.

Pop : 4,276,411.

Capital : Santiago.

**COLOMBO :**

Republic.

President : Dr. Alfonso Lopez.

Area : 482,000 sq. miles.

Pop : 8,000,000.

Capital : Bogota.

**ECUADOR :**

Republic.

President : Federico Diaz.

Area : 118,627 sq. miles.

Pop : 1,700,000.

Capital : Quito.

**PARAGUAY :**

Republic.

President : Col. Rafael Franco.

Capital : Ascunsion.

**PERU :**

Republic.

President : Major O. R. Benavides.

Area : 533,916 sq. miles.

Pop : 5,500,500.

Capital : Lima.

**URUGUAY :**

Republic.

President : Dr. Gabriel Terra.

Area : 72,000 sq. miles.

Pop : 1,808,000.

Capital : Montevideo.

**VENEZUELA :**

Republic.

President : Gen. E. L. Contreras.

Area : 400,000 sq. miles.

Pop : 3,026,000.

Capital : Caracas.

**West Indies.****CUBA :**

Republic.

President : Dr. M. M. G. Arias.

Area : 41,000 sq. miles.

Pop : 4,011,088.

Capital : Havana.

Chief Products : Tobacco, Sugar, Bananas.

**HAITI :**

Republic.

President : Stenio Vincent.

Area : 10,204 sq. miles.

Pop : 2,300,000.

Capital : Port-au-Prince.

**Asia.****AFGHANISTAN :**

Monarchy. King : M. Zahir Shah.

Area : 245,000 sq. miles.

Pop : 12 millions.

Capital : Kabul.

**CHINA :**

Republic.

President : Lin Sen.

Area : 4,277,000 sq. miles.

Pop : 414,011,519.

Capital : Nanking.

**INDIA :**

Part of British Empire.

Viceroy : The Marquess of Linlithgow.

Area : 1,094,300 sq. miles (British).

Area : 711,032 sq. miles (Native States).

Pop : 352,986,876.

Capital : Delhi.

**IRAQ :**

New States created as a result of War.

Kingship : Ghazi I.

Area : 143,240 sq. miles.

Pop : 3,000,000.

Capital : Baghdad.

**JAPAN :**

Monarchy.

King : Mikado Hiri hito.

Area : 260,738 sq. miles.

Pop : 90,000,000.

Capital : Tokyo.

**MANCHUKUO :**

A puppet State of Japan with an Emperor.

Emperor : Henry Pu Yi.

Area : 360,000 sq. miles.

Pop : 16,000,000.

Capital : Changchun.

**PERSIA :**

Kingdom : King Mirza Reza Pahlevi.

Area : 628,000 sq. miles.

Pop : 10,000,000.

Capital : Teheran.

Persia is now known as Iran.

**PALESTINE :**

Mandated British Territory.

High Commissioner : A. G. Wauchope.

Area : 9,000 sq. miles.

Pop : 1,171,000.

Capital : Jerusalem.

**SIAM :**

Kingdom : King, Ananda Mahidoh.

Area : 200,148 sq. miles.

Pop : 10,000,000.

Capital : Bangkok.

**Africa.****ABYSSINIA :**

Italian Protectorate.

On May 10, 1936, King of Italy, proclaimed Emperor of Abyssinia.

Area : 350,000 sq. miles.

Pop : 10,000,000.

Capital : Addis Ababa.

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA :**

British Dominion.

Governor-General : Patrick Duncan.

Area : 472,347 sq. miles.

Pop : 7,000,000.

CAPITAL : Cape Town and Pretorio.

**MOROCCO :**

A protectorate of France with Spanish and International Tangier Zone.

Sultan : Moulai Mohammed.

Area : 231,500 sq. miles.

Pop : 5,000,000.

Capital : Fez.

Seat of the French Government : Rabat.

**EGYPT :**

Monarchy : King Faruk I.

Area : 347,840 sq. miles.

Pop : 14,168,756.

Capital : Cairo.

Famous for its Pyramids, Suez Canal, Nile River and its ancient monuments.

**Oceania.****AUSTRALIA :**

Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire.

Governor-General : Lord Gowrie of Ruthven.

Premier : J. A. Lyons.

Area : 2,974,581 sq. miles.

Pop : 6,677,000.

Capital : Canberra.

**NEW ZEALAND :**

British Dominion.

Governor-General : Lord Galway.

Area : 103,560 sq. miles.

Pop : 1,476,026.

Capital : Wellington.

**FIJI ISLANDS :**

British Crown Colony.

Area : 7,083 sq. miles.

Pop : 194,449.

Capital : Suva.

Bananas, cocoanuts, maize, sugar-cane, rice and tobacco are the principal products.

**NATIONAL EMBLEMS.**

<b>Country.</b>	<b>Parliament.</b>	<b>Emblem.</b>
Australia	Parliament	Kangaroo.
Canada	Parliament	The Maple Leaf.
China	...	Narcissus.
Denmark	Rigsdag	The Beach.
England	Parliament	The Rose.
France	Chamber	The Lily.
Germany	Reichstag	The Corn Flower.
Greece	...	Violet.
Italy	Senate	The White Lily.
India	Federal Assembly	The Lotus.
Ireland	Dail Eireann	Shamrock.
Japan	Diet	Chrysan- themum.
Mexico	...	Cactus.
Prussia	...	Linden.
Persia	Majilis	Rose?



<b>Country.</b>	<b>Parliament.</b>	<b>Emblem.</b>
Spain	Cortes	The Pomegranate.
South Africa	Parliament	The Spring Bok.
Scotland	Parliament	The Thistle.
Switzerland	Federal Assembly	Edelweiss.
U. S. A.	Congress	The Golden Rod.
Wales	Parliament	Daffodil.

### **Some Latest Inventions.**

- (a) Facsimile Transmission.
- (b) Telegrams by Type-writer.
- (c) Talkie Clock.
- (d) Telephone Cable.
- (e) Weather Forecast Machine.
- (f) Wireless Type-writer.
- (g) Gas-Detecting Apparatus.
- (h) Film Phonograph.

**English Rulers.**

<b>Name.</b>	<b>Saxons and Danes.</b>	<b>Acces.</b>	<b>Died.</b>
<b>Egbert</b>	... Son of Ealhmund, of Kent, King of Wessex, founded Heptarchy ...	829	839
<b>Ethelwulf</b>	... Son of Egbert, defeated Danes by Sea and Land ...	839	858
<b>Ethelbald</b>	... Son of Ethelwulf ...	858	860
<b>Ethelbert</b>	... Second son of Ethelwulf ...	860	866
<b>Ethelred</b>	... Third son of Ethelwulf, killed by Danes in battle ...	866	871
<b>Alfred, Great</b>	... Fourth son of Ethelwulf, defeated the Danes ...	871	901
<b>Edward, Elder</b>	... Son of Alfred the Great, fought the Danes ...	901	925
<b>Athelstan</b>	... Eldest son of Edward the Elder ...	925	940
<b>Edmund</b>	... Brother of Athelstan, murdered by a freebooter ...	940	946

Edred	...	Brother of Edmund	...	946	955
Edwy	...	Eldest son of Edmund, died of grief	...	955	958
Edgar	...	Second son of Edmund, suppressed piracy	...	958	975
Edward, M'r	...	Son of Edgar, drove out, Oslac, the Earl, murdered	...	975	979
Ethelred II	...	The Unready, step-brother of Edward, massacred Danes	...	979	• 1016
Edmund, Iron	...	Eldest son of Ethelred, fought Canute, King of London	...	1016	1016
Canute Dane	...	By conquest and election, divided country with Edmund	...	1017	1035
Harold I	...	Harefoot, son of Canute, first ruled north of the Thames	...	1035	1040
Hardicanute	...	Son of Canute, had been Danish King, mother a Norman	...	1040	1042

Edward	•... The Confessor, son of Ethelred II, canonized ...	1042	1066
Harold II	... Brother-in-law of Edmund the Con- fessor, slain in battle ...	1066	1066

## THE HOUSE OF NORMANDY.

William I	... Obtained Crown by conquest over Harold, at Hastings ...	1066	1087
William II	... Third son of William I, surnamed Rufus, killed by arrow ...	1087	1100
Henry I	... Youngest son of William I, surnamed Beauleure ...	1100	1135
Stephen	... Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I ...	1135	1154

## THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.

Henry II	... Son of G. Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I ...	1154	1189
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Richard I	...	Eldest surviving son of Henry II	...	1189	1199
John	...	Youngest son of Henry II	...	1199	1216
Henry III	...	Eldest son of John	...	1216	1272
Edward I	...	Eldest son of Henry III	...	1272	1307
Edward II	...	Eldest surviving son of Edward I	...	1307	1327
Edward III	...	Eldest son of Edward II	...	1327	1377
Richard II	...	Son of Black Prince and Grandson of Edward III	...	1377	1400

## THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

Henry IV	...	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III	...	1399	1413
Henry V	...	Eldest son of Henry IV	..	1413	1422
Henry VI	...	Only son of Henry V, deposed 1461, died in the Tower of London	..	1422	1471

## THE HOUSE OF YORK.

Edward IV	...	His grand-father was Richard, son of Edmond, 5th son of Edward III	1461	1483
Edward V	...	Eldest son of Edward IV, murdered in the Tower of London	1483	1483
Richard III	...	Brother of Edward IV, fell at Bos- worth field	1483	1485

## THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.

Henry VII	...	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor	1485	1509
Henry VIII	...	Only surviving son of Henry VII	1509	1547
Edward VI	...	Son of Henry VIII	1547	1553
Mary I	...	Daughter of Henry VIII	1553	1558
Elizabeth	...	Daughter of Henry VIII	1558	1603

## THE HOUSE OF STUART.

James I	...	Son of Mary Queen of Scots	1603	1625
Charles I	...	Only surviving son of James I, be- headed at London	1625	1649

## COMMONWEALTH DECLARED MAY 19, 1649.

<b>Cromwells</b>	...	Lord Protector.	Oliver Cromwell ...	1553	1658
		Lord Protector.	Richard Cromwell	1658	1712
		Resigned, May 25, 1659.			

## THE HOUSE OF STUART. (Restored).

<b>Charles II</b>	...	Eldest son of Charles I, died without issue	...	1660	1685
<b>James II</b>	...	Second son of Charles I (deposed 1688)	...	1685	1701
<b>William III and Mary II</b>	...	Son of William, Prince of Orange	...	1689	1702
	...	Eldest daughter of James II and wife of William III	...	1689	1694
<b>Anne</b>	...	Second daughter of James II	...	1702	1714

## THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.

<b>George I</b>	...	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter, of Elizabeth, daughter of James I	...	1714	1727
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George II	...	Only son of George I	...	1727	1760
George III	...	Grand son of George II. His son George IV, was Prince Regent, from February 1811, owing to the mental condition of George III	...	1760	1820
George IV	...	Eldest son of George III	...	1820	1830
William IV	...	Third son of George III	...	1830	1837
Victoria	...	Daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III	...	1837	1901
THE HOUSE OF SAXE-COBURG.					
Edward VII	...	Eldest son of Victoria	...	1901	1910
THE HOUSE OF WINDSOR.					
George V	...	Second son of Edward VII	...	1910	1936
Edward VIII	...	Eldest son of George V, abdicated December 1936	...	1936	
George VI	...	Second son of George V	...	1936	



**The British Cabinet.**

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's Cabinet consists of fifteen Conservatives, four National Liberals and two National Labour members.

Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon.

Home Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare.

Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden.

Secretary for the Dominions, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. W. Orsmby-Gore.

Secretary for India, The Marquess of Zetland.

President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Oliver Stanley.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. Duff Cooper.

Secretary of State for Air, Lord Swinton.

Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence, Sir Thomas Inskip.

Lord President of the Council, Lord Halifax.

Lord Chancellor, Lord Halisham.

Lord Privy Seal, Lord de la Warr.

Secretary for Scotland, Mr. Walter Elliot.

Minister of Health, Sir Kingsley Wood.

President of the Board of Education, Lord Stanhope.

Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Morrison.

Minister of Labour, Mr. Ernest Brown.

Minister of Transport, Dr. Leslie Burgin.

In the new Ministry, Lord Stanley replaces Mr. R. A. Butler as Under-Secretary for India. The latter becomes Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

### **Not in the Cabinet.**

The first Commissioner of Works is no longer in the Cabinet. The following are the changes among ministers not in the Cabinet :—

First Commissioner of Works, Sir Philip Sassoon.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Winterton.

Under-Secretary for the Colonies, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.

Under-Secretary for Air, Colonel Muirhead.

Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Colonel Llewellyn.

Parliamentary Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, Mr. Euan Wallace.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, Mr. Bernays.

Secretary, Overseas Trade, Mr. R. S. Hudson.

Lord Commissioners of the Treasury, the Hon'ble James Stuart, M.P., Colonel C. Kerr, Capt. Waterhouse, Mr. R. Cross, Capt. Dugdale.

Treasurer of Household, Sir Lambert Ward.

Controller of Household, Sir George Davies.

Vice-Chamberlain of Household, Mr. A. Pope.

Paymaster-General, Lord Hutchinson.

### **Important Facts.**

The first man to swim the English Channel was Capt. Webb and the first woman Miss Gertrude Ederle.

England was the first country to introduce Gold Standard in the 19th century.

The abolition of slavery in the British Empire in 1833 was the work of Thomas Clarkson, Granville Sharp, William Wilberforce and Zachary Macaulay.

**All Sports.****CRICKET RECORDS.**

\*Denotes not out or unfinished partnership.

Individual scores of 300 or more in First Class Matches.

<b>452*</b>	...	D. G. Bradman, New South Wales <i>vs.</i> Queensland, at Sydney, (forty-nine 4's)	...	1929-30
<b>437</b>	...	W. H. Ponsford, Victoria <i>vs.</i> Queensland, at Melbourne,	...	1927-28
<b>429</b>	...	W. H. Ponsford, Victoria <i>vs.</i> Tasmania, at Melbourne	...	1922-23
<b>424</b>	...	A. C. MacLaren, Lancashire <i>vs.</i> Somerset, at Taunton	...	1895
<b>383</b>	...	C. W. Gregory, New South Wales <i>vs.</i> Queensland, at Brisbane	...	1906-07
<b>369</b>	...	D. G. Bradman, South Australia <i>vs.</i> Tasmania, at Adelaide	...	1935-36

365*	...	C. Hill, South Australia <i>rs.</i> New South Wales, at Adelaide	...	1900-01
357*	...	Abel R., Surrey <i>rs.</i> Somerest, at the Oval	...	1899
357	...	D. G. Bradman, South Australia <i>rs.</i> Victoria, at Melbourne	...	1935-36
352	...	W. H. Ponsford, Victoria <i>rs.</i> New South Wales, at Melbourne	...	1926-27
345	...	C. G. Macartney, Australia <i>rs.</i> Nottinghamshire, at Nottingham	...	1921
344*	...	G. Headley, All Jamaica <i>rs.</i> Lord Tennyson's Team, at Kingston	...	1931-32
344	...	W. G. Grace, M.C.C. <i>rs.</i> Kent, at Canterbury	...	1876
343*	...	P. A. Perrin, Essex <i>rs.</i> Derbyshire, at Chester- field	...	1904
341	...	Hirst G. H., Yorkshire <i>rs.</i> Leicestershire, at Leicester	...	1905
340*	...	D. G. Bradman, New South Wales <i>rs.</i> Victoria, at Sydney	...	1928-29

338*	...	R. C. Blunt, W. W. Read, Surrey <i>rs.</i> Oxford University, at the Oval	...	1888
336	...	W. H. Ponsford, Victoria <i>rs.</i> South Australia, at Melbourne	...	1927-28
334	...	D. G. Bradman, Australia <i>rs.</i> England, at Leeds	...	1930
333	...	K. S. Dulcepsinji, Sussex <i>rs.</i> Northamptonshire, at Hove	...	1930
332	...	Ashdown H., Kent <i>rs.</i> Essex, at Brentwood	...	1934
325*	...	H. L. Hendry, Victoria <i>rs.</i> New Zealand, at Melbourne	...	1925-26
325	...	C. L. Badcock, South Australia <i>rs.</i> Victoria, at Adelaide	...	1935-36
325	...	A. Sandham, England <i>rs.</i> West Indies, at Kingston	...	1929-30
321	...	W. L. Murdoch, New South Wales <i>rs.</i> Victoria, Sydney	...	1881-82
318*	...	W. G. Grace, Gloucestershire <i>rs.</i> Yorkshire, at Cheltenham	...	1876

317	...	W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire <i>vs.</i> Notts, at Gloucester	...	...	1936
316*	...	J. B. Hobbs, Surrey <i>vs.</i> Middlesex, at Lords	...	...	1926
315*	...	T. Hayward, Surrey <i>vs.</i> Lancashire, at the Oval	...	...	1898
315*	...	P. Holmes, Yorkshire <i>vs.</i> Middlesex, at Lords	...	...	1925
315*	...	A. F. Kippax, New South Wales <i>vs.</i> Queensland, at Sydney	...	...	1927-28
313	...	H. Sutcliffe, Yorkshire <i>vs.</i> Essex, at Leyton	...	...	1932
311	...	J. T. Brown, Yorkshire <i>vs.</i> Sussex, at Sheffield	...	...	1897
306*	...	A. Ducat, Surrey <i>vs.</i> Oxford University, at the Oval	...	...	1919
305*	...	F. E. Woolley, M.C.C. <i>vs.</i> Tasmania, at Hobart	...	...	1911-12
305*	...	W. H. Ashdown, Kent <i>vs.</i> Derbyshire, at Dover	...	...	1935
305*	...	F. R. Foster, Warwickshire <i>vs.</i> Worcestershire, at Dudley	...	...	1914
304*	...	P. H. Tarilton, Barbados <i>vs.</i> Trinidad, at Kensington	...	...	1919-20

304*	...	A. D. Nourse, Natal <i>vs.</i> Transvaal, at Johannesburg	1919-20
304	...	R. M. Poore, Hampshire <i>vs.</i> Somerset, at Taunton	1899
304	...	D. G. Bradman, Australia <i>vs.</i> England, at Leeds	1934
303*	...	W. W. Armstrong, Australia <i>vs.</i> Somerset, at Bath	1905
302*	...	P. Holmes, Yorkshire <i>vs.</i> Hampshire, at Portsmouth	1920
302*	...	W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire <i>vs.</i> Glamorgan, at Bristol	1934
301*	...	E. Hendren, Middlesex <i>vs.</i> Worcestershire, at Dudley	1933
301	...	W. G. Grace, Gloucestershire <i>vs.</i> Sussex, at Bristol	1896
300*	...	V. T. Trumper, Australia <i>vs.</i> Sussex, at Hove	1899
300*	...	F. Watson, Lancashire <i>vs.</i> Surrey at Manchester	1928
300	...	J. T. Brown, Yorkshire <i>vs.</i> Derbyshire, at Chesterfield	1898



**Highest for English Teams in Australia.**

305*	...	F. E. Woolley, M.C.C. <i>vs.</i> Tasmania, at Herbert	1911-12
287	...	R. E. Foster, England <i>vs.</i> Australia, at Sydney	1903-04

**Highest against Australians in England.**

228	...	W. Gunn, for Players of England, at Lords	1890
219	...	A. Sandham, for Surrey, at the Oval	1934
182*	...	C. P. Mead, England <i>vs.</i> Australia, at the Oval	1921

**Highest for Australian Teams in England.**

345	...	C. G. Macartney <i>vs.</i> Nottinghamshire, at Nottingham	1921
334	...	D. G. Bradman <i>vs.</i> England, at Leeds	1930

**Highest against English Teams in Australia.**

280*	...	A. J. Richardson, South Australia <i>vs.</i> M.C.C., at Adelaide	1922-23
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275*	...	W. M. Woodful, Victoria <i>vs.</i> M.C.C., at Melbourne	...	1928-29
270	...	D. G. Bradman, Australia <i>vs.</i> England, at Melbourne	...	1936-37

**Two separate Hundreds in a  
First Class Match**

HOBBS, J. B.

160 and 100	...	Surrey <i>vs.</i> Warwickshire, at Edgabston	...	1909
104 and 143*	...	Surrey <i>vs.</i> Cambridge University at the Oval	...	1925
101 and 101*	...	Surrey <i>vs.</i> Somerset, at Tauton	...	1925
112 and 104	...	Surrey <i>vs.</i> Hampshire, at the Oval	...	1927
137 and 111*	...	Surrey <i>vs.</i> Glamorgan, at the Oval	...	1930
113 and 119*	...	Surrey <i>vs.</i> Essex, at the Oval	...	1932

FRY, C. B.

108 and 123*	...	Sussex <i>vs.</i> Middlesex, at Hove	...	1898
125 and 229*	...	Sussex <i>vs.</i> Surrey, at Hove	...	1900

138 and 101*	...	Sussex <i>vs.</i> Kent, at Hove	...	1903
156 and 106	...	Sussex <i>vs.</i> M. C. C., at Lords	...	1905
123 and 112	...	Hampshire <i>vs.</i> Kent, at Canterbury	...	1911
HARDINGE, H. T. W.				
153 and 126	...	Kent <i>vs.</i> Essex, at Leyton	...	1908
175 and 109	...	Kent <i>vs.</i> Hampshire, at Southampton	...	1911
117 and 105*	...	Kent <i>vs.</i> Hampshire, at Dover	...	1913
207 and 102*	...	Kent <i>vs.</i> Surrey, at Blackheath	...	1921
HENDREN, E.				
119 and 102	...	M. C. C. <i>vs.</i> Kent, at Folkstone	...	1927
189 and 100	...	Middlesex <i>vs.</i> Warwickshire, at Edgbaston	...	1931
101 and 101	...	Middlesex <i>vs.</i> Kent, at Lords	...	1933
104 and 101	...	Middlesex <i>vs.</i> Surrey, at Lords	...	1936
JESSOP, G. L.				
104 and 139	...	Gloucestershire <i>vs.</i> Yorkshire, at Bradford	...	1900

143 and 133*	...	Gloucestershire <i>vs.</i> Somerset, at Bath	...	1908
161 and 129	...	Gloucestershire <i>vs.</i> Hampshire, at Bristol	...	1909
153 and 123*	...	Gloucestershire <i>vs.</i> Hampshire, at South- ampton	... ..	1911
PERRIN, P. A.				
170 and 102*	...	Essex <i>vs.</i> Nottinghamshire, at Nottingham		1903
140 and 103*	...	Essex <i>vs.</i> Middlesex, at Lords	...	1905
112 and 100*	...	Essex <i>vs.</i> Nottinghamshire, at Nottingham		1911
126 and 101*	...	Essex <i>vs.</i> Kent, at Leyton	...	1919
STUTCLIFFE, H.				
176 and 127	...	England <i>vs.</i> Australia, at Melbourne	...	1924-25
107 and 109*	...	Yorkshire <i>vs.</i> M. C. C., at Scarborough	...	1926
111 and 100*	...	Yorkshire <i>vs.</i> Nottinghamshire, at Notting- ham	... ..	1928
104 and 109*	...	England <i>vs.</i> South Africa, at the Oval	...	1929

## HAMMOND, W. R.

108 and 128	...	Gloucestershire <i>vs.</i> Surrey, at the Oval ...	1927
139 and 143	...	Gloucestershire <i>vs.</i> Surrey, at Cheltenham	1928
119* and 177	...	England <i>vs.</i> Australia, at Adelaide ...	1928-29
122 and 111*	...	Gloucestershire <i>vs.</i> Worcestershire, at Worcester ...	1933

## DENTON, D.

107 and 109*	...	Yorkshire <i>vs.</i> Notts, at Nottingham ...	1906
131 and 121	...	Yorkshire <i>vs.</i> M. C. C., at Scarborough, ...	1908
139 and 138	...	England <i>vs.</i> Transvaal, at Johannesburg ...	1909-10

## K. S. DULEEP SINGH.

115 and 246	...	Sussex <i>vs.</i> Kent, at Hastings ...	1929
116 and 102*	...	Sussex <i>vs.</i> Middlesex, at Lords ...	1930
125 and 103*, ...	...	Gentlemen <i>vs.</i> Players, at Lords ...	1930

## FOSTER, R. F.

134 and 101*	...	Worcestershire <i>vs.</i> Hampshire, at Worcester	1899
128 and 100*	...	Oxford University <i>vs.</i> A. J. Webb's Eleven, at Oxford ...	1900
102* and 136	...	Gentlemen <i>vs.</i> Players, at Lords ...	1900

## GUNN, G.

132 and 109*	...	Notts <i>vs.</i> Yorkshire, at Nottingham ...	1913
169 and 185*	...	Notts <i>vs.</i> Surrey, at Nottingham ...	1919
100 and 110	...	Notts <i>vs.</i> Warwickshire, at Nottingham ...	1927

## HAYWARD, T.

106 and 112	...	Surrey <i>vs.</i> Sussex, at Hove ...	1904
144* and 100	...	Surrey <i>vs.</i> Notts, at Nottingham ...	1906
143 and 125	...	Surrey <i>vs.</i> Leicestershire, at Leicester ...	1906

## MEAD, C. P.

109 and 100*	...	Hampshire <i>vs.</i> Leicestershire, at Leicester	1911
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102 and 113*	...	Hampshire vs. Leicestershire, at Southampton	...	1913
113 and 224	...	Hampshire vs. Sussex, at Horsham	...	1921
		RUSSEL, A. C.		
115 and 118	...	Essex vs. Surrey, at the Oval	...	1922
140 and 111	...	England vs. South Africa, at Durban	...	1922-23
131 and 104	...	Essex vs. Lancashire, at Liverpool	...	1928
		K. S. RANJIT SINGH.		
100 and 125*	...	Sussex vs. Yorkshire, at Hove	...	1896
		L. AMARNATH.		
130 and 107	...	India vs. Essex, at Brentwood	...	1936
		<i>Not out Hundreds in each Innings in a First Class Match.</i>		
148* and 100*	...	D. R. A. Gehrs, South Australia	...	...
*	...	West Australia, at Fremantle	...	1905-06
107* and 117*	...	C. J. B. Wood, Leicestershire vs. Yorkshire, at Bradford	...	1911

112* and 103*	Hallows, C, Lancashire <i>vs.</i> Leicestershire, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch ...	1924
127* and 101*	C. C. Dacre, Auckland <i>rs.</i> Victoria, at Auckland ...	1924-25
114* and 105*	H. Parks, Sussex <i>vs.</i> Essex, at Leyton ...	1933
100* and 100*	A. Mitchell, Leveson Gower's XI <i>vs.</i> M. C. C. C. Australian Team, at Scarborough ...	1933
131* and 100*	L. B. Fishlock, Surrey <i>vs.</i> Sussex, at the Oval ...	1936

### The Lawrence Trophy.

This trophy is for the quickest hundred of the Season.

Sir Walter Lawrence is the donor.

1934	F. E. Wooley, Kent <i>vs.</i> Northamptonshire, at Dover ...	63 minutes.
1935	H. Gimblet, Somerset <i>vs.</i> Essex at Frome ...	63 minutes.
1936	L. E.-G. Ames, An England Eleven <i>vs.</i> India, at Folkstone ...	68 minutes.



*Long Partnership for First Wicket. First Class Matches.*

555	...	Holmes, P. and Sutcliffe, H., Essex, at Leyton	Yorkshire <i>vs.</i> ...	1932
554	...	Brown, J. T. and Tunncliffe, J., Derbyshire, at Chesterfield	Yorkshire <i>vs.</i> ...	1898
490	...	Bowley, E. H. and Langride, J., Middlesex, at Hove	Sussex <i>vs.</i> ...	1933
456	...	Mayne, E. R. and Ponsford, W. H., Queensland, at Melbourne	Victoria <i>vs.</i> ...	1923-24
428	...	Hobbs, J. B. and Sandham, A., Oxford University, at the Oval	Surrey <i>vs.</i> ...	1926
424	...	Nicolson, J. and Siedle, I., Natal Free State, at Bloemfontein	<i>vs.</i> Orange ...	1926-27
391	...	Jones, A. and Shrewsbury, A., Gloucestershire, at Bristol	Notts <i>vs.</i> Gloucestershire ...	1899
380	...	Whitehead, H. and Wood, C., Worcestershire, at Worcester	Leicestershire <i>vs.</i> ...	1906

379	... Abel, R. and Brockwell, W., Surrey <i>vs.</i> Hampshire, at the Oval	1897
378	... Brown, J. T. and Tunncliffe, J., Yorkshire <i>vs.</i> Sussex, at Sheffield	1897
375	... Ponsford, W. and Woodful, W., Victoria <i>vs.</i> New South Wales, at Melbourne	1926-27
368	... Maclaren, A. and Spooner, R., Lancashire <i>vs.</i> Gloucestershire, at Liverpool	1903
368	... Bowley, E. H. and Park, J. H., Sussex <i>vs.</i> Gloucestershire, at Brighton	1929
364	... Abel, R. and Jepson, D., Surrey <i>vs.</i> Derbyshire, at the Oval	1900
352	... Hayward, T. and Hobbs, J., Surrey <i>vs.</i> Warwickshire, at the Oval	1909
347	... Holmes, P. and Sutcliffe, H., Yorkshire <i>vs.</i> Hampshire, at Portsmouth	1920
346	... Hewett, H. and Palaioret, L., Somerset <i>vs.</i> Yorkshire, at Taunton	1892

338	...	Bowring, T. and Teesdale, H., Oxford University <i>vs.</i> Gents of England, at Oxford	1908
333	...	Byrne, J. and Kinneir, S., Warwickshire <i>vs.</i> Lancashire, at Edgbaston	1905
330	...	Mitchell, B. and Brown, E., South Africans <i>vs.</i> Surrey, at the Oval	1935
323	...	Hobbs, J. and Rhodes, W., England <i>vs.</i> Australia, at Melbourne	1911-12
323	...	Holmes, P. and Sutcliffe, H., Yorkshire <i>vs.</i> Lancashire, at Sheffield	1931
322	...	Storer, H. and Bowden, J., Derbyshire <i>vs.</i> Essex, at Derby	1929
322	...	Gunn, G. and Sandham, A., M.C.C. <i>vs.</i> Jamaica, at Kingston	1929-30
314	...	Hayward, T. and MacLaren, A., M.C.C. <i>vs.</i> New South Wales, at Sydney	1901-2
313	...	Richardson, A. and Gunn, L., South Australia <i>vs.</i> West Australia, at Adelaide	1925-26

313	...	Hayward, T. and Hobbs, J., Surrey <i>vs.</i> Worcestershire, at Worcester	...	1913
309	...	Bowley, F. and Foster, H., Worcestershire <i>vs.</i> Derbyshire, at Derby	...	1901
309	...	Holmes, P. and Sutcliffe, H., Yorkshire <i>vs.</i> Warwickshire, at Edgbaston	...	1931
306	...	Cuff, L. and Lawrence, J., Canterbury <i>vs.</i> Auckland, at Christchurch	...	1893-94
306	...	Douglas, J. and Warner, P., Middlesex <i>vs.</i> Notts, at Nottingham	...	1904
306	...	Bowley, F. and Pearson, F., Worcestershire <i>vs.</i> Gloucestershire, at Worcester	...	1913
305	...	Langride, J. and Greenwood, H., Sussex <i>vs.</i> Essex, at Hove	...	1935
303	...	Marlow, F. and Wilson, G., Sussex <i>vs.</i> Oxford University, at Brighton	...	1895
303	...	Iremonger, J., and Jones, A., Notts <i>vs.</i> Gloucestershire, at Nottingham	...	1904

*First Wicket Partnerships in Representative Matches.*

323	...	Hobbs, J. and Rhodes, W., England <i>vs.</i> Australia, at Melbourne	...	1912
283	...	Hobbs, J. and Sutcliffe, H., England <i>vs.</i> Australia, at Melbourne	...	1925
263	...	Hobbs, J. and Sutcliffe, H., Players <i>vs.</i> Gentlemen, at Lords	...	1926
268	...	Hobbs, J. and Sutcliffe, H., England <i>vs.</i> South Africa, at Lords	...	1924
276	...	Mills, J. E. and Dempster, C., New Zealand <i>vs.</i> England, at Wellington	...	1930
260	...	Siede, I. and Mitchell, B., South Africa <i>vs.</i> England, at Cape Town	...	1931
243	...	Key, K. and Rashleigh, W., Oxford <i>vs.</i> Cambridge, at Lords	...	1856
205	...	Allen, A. W. and Parker, G., Cambridge <i>vs.</i> Oxford, at Lords	...	1934
203	...	Merchant, V. M. and Ali, Mustaq, India <i>vs.</i> England, at Manchester	...	1936

**Wicket Records.****IN FIRST CLASS MATCHES.**

<b>Wicket.</b>	<b>By English Players.</b>	<b>By Australian Players.</b>	<b>By South African Players.</b>
<b>1st ...</b>	555	456	424
<b>2nd ...</b>	398	451	305
<b>3rd ...</b>	375	389	217
<b>4th ...</b>	448	388	265.
<b>5th ...</b>	393	397	327
<b>6th ...</b>	411	428	244
<b>7th ...</b>	344	335	262
<b>8th ...</b>	292	270	222
<b>9th ...</b>	283	232	221
<b>oth ...</b>	235	307	129

**England vs. Australia in the Tests.**

139. Matches played have resulted as follows :—

		Date of First Match.	Won by England.	Won by Australia.	Drawn.	Total.
In Australia	...	1876-77	34	41	2	77
In England	...	1880	20	15	27	62
TOTALS ...			54	56	29	139

**Highest Totals for an Innings.**

BY ENGLAND.		BY AUSTRALIA.	
636	At Sydney	1928-29	729 (6 wkts) At Lords ... 1930
627 (9 wkts)	At Manchester	1934	701 At the Oval ... 1934
589	At Melbourne	1911-12	695 At the Oval ... 1930

## BY ENGLAND.

577

At Sydney

... 1903-04

600

576

At the Oval

... 1899

604

551

At Sydney

... 1897-98

586

584

At Leeds

... 1934

582

At Adelaide

... 1920-21

581

At Sydney

... 1920-21

573

At Adelaide

... 1897-98

566

At Leeds

... 1930

551

At the Oval

... 1884

## BY AUSTRALIA.

At Melbourne ... 1924-25

At Melbourne ... 1936-37

At Sydney ... 1894-95

At Leeds ... 1934

At Adelaide ... 1920-21

At Sydney ... 1920-21

At Adelaide ... 1897-98

At Leeds ... 1930

At the Oval ... 1884



**Smallest Totals in an Innings.**

45	By England ...	...	At Sydney	...	1886-87
44	By Australia ...	...	At the Oval	...	1896
42	By Australia ...	...	At Sydney	...	1887-88
36	By Australia ..	...	At Edgbaston	...	1902
58	By Australia ...	...	At Brisbane	...	1936-37
80	By Australia ...	...	At Sydney	...	1936-37

**England vs. South Africa.**

	Date of First Match.	Won by		Drawn.	Total.
		England.	South Africa.		
In South Africa ...	... 1888-89	19	11	8	38
In England ...	... 1907	9	1	11	21
TOTALS ...		28	12	19	59

**Highest Totals for an Innings.**

BY ENGLAND.		BY SOUTH AFRICA.	
534 for 6, ...	... 1935	513 for 8, Cape Town	... 1930-31
531 for 2, ...	... 1924	492 for 8, At the Oval	... 1929
482 ...	Johannesburg 1930-31	476 At the Oval	... 1935
450 ...	Durban ... 1913-14	464 for 8, Durban	... 1927-28

**Smallest Totals for an Innings.**

BY ENGLAND.		BY SOUTH AFRICA.	
76 ...	Leeds ... 1907	30 ... Port Elizabeth	... 1895-96
		30 ... Edgbaston	... 1924
		35 ... Cape Town	... 1898-99

**England v. India.**

	Date of First match.	Won by England.	Won by India.	Drawn.	Total.
In England	... 1932	3	0	1	4
In India	... 1933-34	2	0	1	3
		—	—	—	—
TOTAL	...	5	0	2	7

**Highest Totals for an Innings.**

	BY ENGLAND.	BY INDIA.
571 for 8, ...	Manchester ... 1936	390 for 5, ... Manchester ... 1936
471 for 8, ...	At the Oval ... 1936	

438	... Bombay ... 1933-34
403	... Calcutta ... 1933-34

**Lowest Totals for an Innings.**

	BY ENGLAND.	BY INDIA.
134	... Lords ... 1936	... Lords ... 1936

**Calcutta League Champions.**  
**1898-1937.**

- 1898 1st Gloucesters.
- 1899 Calcutta F. C.
- 1900 Royal Irish Rifles.
- 1901 Royal Irish Rifles.
- 1902 Kings Own Scottish Borderers.
- 1903 93rd Highlanders.
- 1904 Kings Own Lancaster.
- 1905 Kings Own Lancaster.
- 1906 Highland Light Infantry.
- 1907 Calcutta F. C.
- 1908 2nd Gordon Highlanders.
- 1909 2nd Gordon Highlanders.
- 1910 Dalhousie.
- 1911 70th Co. Royal Garrison Artillery.
- 1912 The Black Watch.
- 1913 The Black Watch.
- 1914 91st Highlanders.
- 1915 10th Middlesex.
- 1916 Calcutta F. C.
- 1917 1st Bn. Lincolns.
- 1918 Calcutta F. C.
- 1919 XII Special Service Bn.
- 1920 Calcutta F. C.

- 1921 Dalhousie.
- 1922 Calcutta F. C.
- 1923 Calcutta F. C.
- 1924 Cameron Highlanders.
- 1925 Calcutta F. C.
- 1926 1st Bn. North Staffordshire Regt.
- 1927 1st Bn. North Staffordshire Regt.
- 1928 Dalhousie.
- 1929 Dalhousie.
- 1930 2nd Bn. Loyal Regiment.
- 1931 2nd Bn. Durhams Light Infantry.
- 1932 2nd Bn. Durhams Light Infantry.
- 1933 2nd Bn. Durhams Light Infantry.
- 1934 Mahomedan Sporting.
- 1935 Mahomedan Sporting.
- 1936 Mahomedan Sporting.
- 1937 Mahomedan Sporting.

### **Islington Corinthians Soccer Teams.**

The Corinthians, an amateur soccer team of England are coming to India. Numerous matches will be played all over India. The Corinthians will play four matches in Calcutta, on the 13th, 16th, 17th and 20th November with Mohammadan Sporting, Mohan Bagan, I. F. A. XI, and All-India XI respectively.

**First Division League Table 1937.**

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts
Mahomedan Sporting	...	22	14	6	2	47	18 34
East Bengal	...	22	12	4	6	48	22 28
Bhowanipur	...	22	11	6	5	34	29 28
Cameronians	...	22	12	3	7	31	21 27
Mohun Bagan	...	22	10	5	7	23	19 25
Customs	...	22	10	4	8	26	22 24
Kalighat	...	22	9	5	8	26	31 23
E. B. Railway	...	22	5	10	7	22	27 20
Calcutta	...	22	5	8	9	18	28 18
K. O. S. B	...	22	7	4	11	22	37 18
Aryans	...	22	5	4	13	25	40 14
Dalhousie	...	22	0	5	17	12	41 5

**List of Winners—"I. F. A. Shield".**  
**1893-1937.**

			Entries.
1893	Royal Irish	...	13
1894	Royal Irish	...	15
1895	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	...	11
1896	Calcutta F. C.	...	12
1897	Dalhousie A. C.	...	13
1898	Gloucester Regiment	...	11
1899	South Lancashire Regiment	...	14
1900	Calcutta F. C.	...	11
1901	Royal Irish Rifles	...	14
1902	93rd Highlanders	...	13
1903	Calcutta F. C.	...	11
1904	Calcutta F. C.	...	12
1905	Dalhousie A. C.	...	12
1906	Calcutta F. C.	...	11
1907	Highland Light Infantry	...	15
1908	Gordons	...	15
1909	Gordons	...	11
1910	Gordons	...	14
1911	Mohan Bagan A. C.	...	20
1912	Royal Irish Rifles	...	18
1913	Royal Irish Rifles	...	22
1914	King's Own Regiment	...	25
1915	Calcutta F. C.	...	22
1916	2nd North Staffords	...	35
1917	10th Middlesex	...	37
1918	Training Reserve Bn. No. 7	...	39
1919	1st Bn. Brecknockshire (S.W.B.)	...	31
1920	1st Bn. Black Watch (R. H.)	...	27

		Entries.
1922	Calcutta F. C. ...	24
1923	Calcutta F. C. ...	26
1924	Calcutta F. C. ...	19
1925	2nd Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers ...	24
1926	2nd Bn. Sherwood Foresters ...	31
1927	2nd Bn. Sherwood Foresters ...	32
1928	2nd Bn. Sherwood Foresters ...	36
1929	2nd Bn. The Royal Ulster Rifles	36
1930	2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders ...	28
1931	2nd Bn. Highland Light Infantry	35
1932	2nd Bn. Essex Regiment ...	39
1933	1st Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry ...	34
1934	1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles Corps and 1st Bn. Durham Light Infantry 2-2 and abandoned ...	41
1935	1st Bn. East Yorkshire ...	38
1936	Mohammedan Sporting ...	45
1937	6th Brigade ...	51

## LIST OF WINNERS—"Runners Cup"

		Entries.
1893	5th W. D. R. A. ...	13
1894	Rifle Brigade ...	15
1895	Shropshire Light Infantry ...	11
1896	Shropshire Light Infantry ...	12
1897	41st R. A. Barrackpore ...	13
1898	42nd Highlanders ...	11
1899	Barrackpore Artillery ...	14



		Entries.
1900	Dalhousie A. C. ...	13
1901	Black Watch ...	14
1902	Dalhousie A. C. ...	13
1903	K. O. S. B. ...	11
1904	King's Own Royal Rifles ...	12
1905	Calcutta F. C. ...	12
1906	Highland Light Infantry ...	11
1907	Calcutta F. C. ...	15
1908	Calcutta Customs ...	15
1909	Calcutta Customs ...	11
1910	Calcutta F. C. ...	14
1911	East Yorks ...	20
1912	Black Watch ...	18
1913	91st Highlanders ...	22
1914	Calcutta F. C. ...	25
1915	Customs A. C. ...	22
1916	Calcutta F. C. ...	35
1917	1st Bn. Brecknockshire (S.W.B.)	37
1918	Signal Service Depot ...	39
1919	Calcutta F. C. ...	31
1920	Kumartuli F. C. ...	27
1921	1st Bn. Royal West Kent Regiment ...	25
1922	Dalhousie A. C. ...	24
1923	Mohan Bagan A. C. ...	26
1924	23rd Brigade R. F. A. ...	19
1925	1st Bn. Cheshire Regiment ...	24
1926	1st Bn. Q. O. Cameron Highlanders ...	31
1927	Calcutta F. C. ...	32

		Entries.
1928	Dalhousie A. C. ...	36
1929	Rangoon Customs ...	36
1930	1st Bn. The Royal North Lanca- shire Regiment ...	28
1931	2nd Bn. Durham Light Infantry	35
1932	2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders ...	39
1933	1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles Corps	34
1934	<i>Abandoned.</i> ...	38
1935	1st Bn. Royal Regiment ...	38
1936	Calcutta F. C. ...	45
1937	Police ...	51

### HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

- 1935 Durham Light Infantry.
- 1936 Durham Light Infantry.
- 1937 Cheshire Regiment.

### ROVERS CUP.

- 1932 Royal Irish Fusilers.
- 1933 King's Liverpool Regiment.
- 1934 Sherwood Foresters.
- 1935 King's Liverpool Regiment.
- 1936 King's Liverpool Regiment.
- 1937 Bangalore Moslems.

## DURAND TOURNAMENT.

## SIMLA.

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| 1920 | Black Watch.                                   |
| 1921 | 3rd Worcesters.                                |
| 1922 | Lancashire Fusiliers.                          |
| 1923 | Cheshires.                                     |
| 1924 | 1st Worcesters.                                |
| 1925 | Sherwood Foresters.                            |
| 1926 | Durhams.                                       |
| 1927 | York and Lancaster.                            |
| 1928 | Sherwood Foresters.                            |
| 1929 | York and Lancaster.                            |
| 1930 | York and Lancaster.                            |
| 1931 | Devonshire Regiment.                           |
| 1932 | Shropshires.                                   |
| 1933 | Shropshires.                                   |
| 1934 | B Corps Signals.                               |
| 1935 | 2nd Bn. Border Regiment.                       |
| 1936 | 2nd Bn. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. |
| 1937 | Border Regiment.                               |

## YOUNGER CUP.

- |      |                |
|------|----------------|
| 1929 | Calcutta F. C. |
| 1930 | Calcutta F. C. |

- 1931 Calcutta F. C.
- 1932 Rangers A. C.
- 1933 Durhams.
- 1934 Dalhousie.
- 1935 St. Josephs.
- 1936 Mohan Bagan.
- 1937 Mohan Bagan.

## BEIGHTON CUP.

*(Hockey.)*

- 1895 Naval Volunteers.
- 1896 Naval Volunteers.
- 1897 S. P. G. Mission.
- 1898 S. P. G. Mission.
- 1899 Rangers.
- 1900 St. James School.
- 1901 Royal Irish Rifles.
- 1902 Royal Irish Rifles.
- 1903 S. P. G. Mission.
- 1904 Hornets A. C.
- 1905 B. E. College.
- 1906 S. P. G. Mission.
- 1907 S. P. G. Mission.
- 1908 Customs A. C.
- 1909 Customs A. C.

1910	Customs A. C.
1911	Rangers.
1912	Customs A. C.
1913	Rangers.
1914	M. A. O. College.
1915	Rangers.
1916	B. Y. Association.
1917	Rangers.
1918	B. Y. Association.
1919	Xaverians.
1920	Asansol Recreation Club.
1921	B. E. College.
1922	E. B. R. Sports Club.
1923	Lucknow Y. M. A.
1924	C. F. C.
1925	Customs.
1926	Customs.
1927	Xaverians.
1928	Telegraph Recreation.
1929	E. I. Ry. Sports Club.
1930	Customs.
1931	Customs.
1932	Customs.
1933	Jhansi Heroes.
1934	Rangers.

- 1935 Customs.  
1936 Bombay Customs.  
1937 B. N. Railway.

### AGA KHAN CUP.

- 1934 Bombay Customs.  
1935 Bombay Customs.  
1936 Bombay Customs.  
1937 ... ..

### CALCUTTA HOCKEY LEAGUE CHAMPION.

- 1905 Sibpur College.  
1906 Sibpur College.  
1907 Calcutta F. C. College.  
1908 Sibpur College.  
1909 Customs.  
1910 Customs.  
1911 Sibpur College.  
1912 Customs.  
1913 Customs.  
1914 Rangers.  
1915 Rangers.  
1916 Rangers.  
1917 Rangers.

- 1918 Military Medicals.
- 1919 Greer Sporting.
- 1920 Sibpur College.
- 1921 Customs.
- 1922 Customs.
- 1923 Greer Sporting.
- 1924 Navierians.
- 1925 Xaverians.
- 1926 Customs.
- 1927 Customs.
- 1928 Rangers.
- 1929 Rangers.
- 1930 Customs.
- 1931 Customs.
- 1932 Customs.
- 1933 Customs.
- 1934 Rangers.
- 1935 Mohan Bagan.
- 1936 Customs.
- 1937 Customs.

### **Wimbledon Tennis Champions.**

#### **MEN'S SINGLE.**

- 1919 G. L. Patterson (Australia).
- 1920 W. T. Tilden (U. S. A.).
- 1921 W. T. Tilden (U. S. A.).

## MEN'S SINGLE.

- 1922 G. L. Patterson (Australia).  
1923 W. W. Johnston\*(U. S. A.).  
1924 J. Borotra (France).  
1925 R. Lacoste (France).  
1926 J. Borotra (France).  
1927 H. Cochet (France).  
1928 R. Lacoste (France).  
1929 H. Cochet (France).  
1930 W. T. Tilden (U. S. A.).  
1931 S. B. Wood (U. S. A.).  
1932 H. E. Vines (U. S. A.).  
1933 J. Crawford (Australia).  
1934 F. Perry (England).  
1935 F. Perry (England).  
1936 F. Perry (England).  
1937. D. Budge (U. S. A.).

## WOMEN'S SINGLES.

- 1919 Mlle Suzanne Lenglen.  
1920 Mlle Suzanne Lenglen.  
1921 Mlle Suzanne Lenglen.  
1922 Mlle Suzanne Lenglen.  
1923 Mlle Suzanne Lenglen.  
1924 Miss K. McKane.  
1925 Mlle Suzanne Lenglen.  
1926 Mrs. L. A. Godfree.  
1927 Miss H. Wills.  
1928 Miss H. Wills.  
1929 Miss H. Wills.  
1930 Mrs. F. S. Moody.



## WOMEN'S SINGLE.

- 1931 Franlin C. Aussem.
- 1932 Mrs. F. S. Moody.
- 1933 Mrs. F. S. Moody.
- 1934 Miss D. E. Round.
- 1935 Mrs. F. S. Moody.
- 1936 Miss Helen Jacobs.
- 1937 Miss Dorothy Round.

## MEN'S DOUBLES.

- 1926 H. Cochet and J. Brugnon.
- 1927 W. T. Tildon and F. T. Hunter.
- 1928 H. Cochet and J. Brugnon.
- 1929 W. Allison and J. Van Ryn.
- 1930 W. Allison and J. Van Ryn.
- 1931 J. Van Ryn and G. M. Lott.
- 1932 J. Borotra and J. Brugnon.
- 1933 J. Borotra and J. Brugnon.
- 1934 G. M. Lott and L. T. Stoefen.
- 1935 J. H. Crawford and A. K. Quist.
- 1936 G. P. Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey.
- 1937 D. Budge and Mako.

## LADIES' DOUBLES.

- 1926 Miss Ryan and M. K. Browne.
- 1927 Miss Ryan and Miss H. Wills.
- 1928 Mrs. H. Watson and Miss P. Saunders.
- 1929 Mrs. H. Watson and Mrs. Mitchell.
- 1930 Miss Ryan and Mrs. F. P. Moody.
- 1931 Mrs. Sheppard-Barron and Miss P. E. Mutford.

## LADIES' DOUBLES.

- 1932 Mlle D. Metaxa and Mlle J. Sigart.  
1933 Miss Ryan and Mme Mathieu.  
1934 Miss Ryan and Mme Mathieu.  
1935 Miss K. E. Stammers and Miss F.  
James.  
1936 Miss K. E. Stammers and Miss F.  
James.  
1937 Mme Mathieu and Miss Yorke.

## MIXED DOUBLES.

- 1926 L. A. Godfree and Mrs. Godfree.  
1927 F. T. Hunter and Miss Ryan.  
1928 P. D. P. Spence and Miss Ryan.  
1929 F. T. Hunter and Miss H. Wills.  
1930 J. H. Crawford and Miss Ryan.  
1931 G. M. Lott and Mrs. L. A. Harper.  
1932 E. Maier and Miss Ryan.  
1933 G. Von Cramm and Frl. H. Krahwinkel.  
1934 R. Miki and Miss D. E. Round.  
1935 F. J. Perry and Miss D. E. Round.  
1936 F. J. Perry and Miss D. E. Round.  
1937 D. Budge and Miss Marble.

**Davis Cup Winners.**

- 1900 U. S. A. beat England.  
1901 U. S. A. walked over.  
1902 U. S. A. beat England.  
1903 England beat U. S. A.

- 1904 England beat Belgium.  
1905 England beat U. S. A.  
1906 England beat U. S. A.  
1907 Australasia beat England.  
1908 Australasia beat U. S. A.  
1909 Australasia beat U. S. A.  
1910 Australasia walked over.  
1911 Australasia beat U. S. A.  
1912 England beat Australasia.  
1913 U. S. A. beat England.  
1914 Australasia beat U. S. A.  
1915-18 No Championship.  
1919 Australasia beat England.  
1920 U. S. A. beat Australasia.  
1921 U. S. A. beat Japan.  
1922 U. S. A. beat Australasia.  
1923 U. S. A. beat Australasia.  
1924 U. S. A. beat Australasia.  
1925 U. S. A. beat France.  
1926 U. S. A. beat France.  
1927 France beat U. S. A.  
1928 France beat U. S. A.  
1929 France beat U. S. A.  
1930 France beat U. S. A.  
1931 France beat England.  
1932 France beat U. S. A.  
1933 England beat France.  
1934 England beat U. S. A.  
1935 England beat U. S. A.  
1936 England beat Australia.  
1937 U. S. A. beat England.

**Ranger Retains Cup for U. S. A.**

Mr. Vanderbitts "Ranger" defeated Mr. Sopnith's 'Endeavour II' by the following margins :—

First Race—17 minutes and 5 seconds.

Second Race—18 minutes and 5 seconds.

Third Race—4 minutes and 27 seconds.

Fourth Race—3 minutes and 36 seconds  
(3 hours 7 minutes and 49 seconds  
Rangers time).

**Olympic Hockey.**

1928 India.

1932 India.

1936 India.

**Location of Modern Olympic Game**

1896	Athens.	1920	Antwerp.
1900	Paris.	1924	Paris.
1904	St. Louis.	1928	Amsterdam.
1906	Athens.	1932	Los Angels.
1908	London.	1936	Berlin.
1912	Stockholm.	1940	Tokio.

**Billiards.**

Profession—E. M. Monk.

Amateurs—P. Deb.

**World's Records in Sports.**

Event.	Record.	Holder.	Nationality.
100 metres race	10'3 seconds	Eddie Tolan	U. S. A.
200 metres race	20'7 sec.	Jesse Owens	U. S. A.
400 metres race	46'2 sec.	William Carr	U. S. A.
800 metres race	1 m. 49'8 sec.	Thomas Hampson	Great Britain.
1,500 metres race	3 m. 47'8 sec.	J. E. Lovelock	New Zealand.
3,000 metres Steeple-chase.	8 m. 18'4 sec.	Neilson	Denmark.
5,000 metres race	14 m. 22'2 sec.	G. Hoeckart	Finland.
10,000 metres race	30 m. 11'6 sec.	J. Kussakins Ki	Poland.
Marathon	2 hrs. 29 sec.	K. Son	Japan.
10,000 walk	46 m. 28'4 sec.	G. Goulding	Canada.
50,000 walk	4 m. 10 m. 10 sec.	T. Green	Great Britain.
100 metres hurdles	14'2 sec.	E. Towns	U. S. A.

Event.	Record.	Holder.	Nationality.
400 metres hurdles	52 sec.	G. Hardin	U. S. A.
High Jump	6ft. 8 inches	C. Johnson	U. S. A.
Long Jump	26 ft. 6½ inches	J. Owens	U. S. A.
Hop. Step and Jump	52 ft. 5½ inches	N. Taja Ma	Japan.
Pole Vault	14 ft. 6½ m	G. Varoff	U. S. A.
Discus Throwing	174 ft. 2½ inches	Schroder	Germany.
Javelin Throwing	238 ft. 7 inches	M. Jarvinen	Finland.
16 lb. Shot	52 ft. 6 inches	L. Sexton	U. S. A.
16 lb. Hammer	185 ft. 4'9 inches	K. Hein	Germany.
100 yards race	9'4 sec.	J. Owen	U. S. A.
200 yards race	19 sec.	C. Paddock	U. S. A.

**World's Best Swimming Records.**

Event Style.	Time.	Holder.	Country.
100 y	51 Seconds	J. Weissmuller	U. S. A.
100 m	56 4s.	P. Fick	U. S. A.
200 m	2'08s.	J. Weissmuller	U. S. A.
220 y	2m. 09 s.	J. Weissmuller	U. S. A.
300 m	3m. 24'4s.	J. R. Gilhula	U. S. A.
300 y	3m 06'8s.	J. R. Gilhula	U. S. A.
400 m	4m. 46'4s.	S. Makino	U. S. A.
440 y	4m. 48 6s.	J. R. Gilhula	Japan.
500 y	5m. 26 6s.	J. Medica	U. S. A.
500 m	5m. 57 8s.	J. Medica	U. S. A.
800 m	10m 01 2s.	S. Makino	U. S. A.
880 y	10m 15'4s.	J. Medica	Japan.
1,000 y	11m. 37 4s.	J. Medica	U. S. A.
1,000 m	12m. 41'8s.	H. Negami	U. S. A.
1,500 m	19m. 07'2s.	A. Borg	Japan.
1,609 m	21m. 06 8s.	A. Borg	Sweden.
800 yards Relay	8m. 38'8s.	Hyt Corroon	Sweden.
		W. Livingston	} U. S. A.
800 metres Relay	8m. 51'5s.	Yusa Sugimra	
		Arai Taguch	} Japan.

**Back Stroke.**

vent Style.	Time.	Holder.	Country.
100 m	1 m. 04'8s.	A. Kiefer	U. S. A.
150 m	1 m. 32'7s.	A. Kiefer	U. S. A.
200 m	2 m. 32' s.	G. Kojac	U. S. A.
400 m	5 m. 16'4s.	G. Kojac	U. S. A.

**Breast Stroke.**

100 m	1 m. 10 sec.	J. Higgins	U. S. A.
200 y	2 m. 22'5 sec.	J. Kasley	U. S. A.
200 m	2 m. 37'2 sec.	J. Kasley	U. S. A.
400 m	5 m. 45 sec.	F. Jensen	Denmark.
500 m	7 m. 33'1 sec.	P. Schwartz	Germany.

**Ladies free style).**

100 y	59'8 sec.	W. Den Ouden	Holland.
100 m	1 m. 0'5 sec.	W. Den Ouden	Holland.
200 m	2 m. 28'6 sec.	W. Den Ouden	Holland.
220 y	2 m. 27'6 sec.	W. Den Ouden	Holland.
300 y	3 m. 38'4 sec.	L. Kight	U. S. A.
300 m	3 m. 58 sec.	W. Den Ouden	Holland.
400 m	5 m. 16 sec.	W. Den Ouden	Holland.



Event Style.	Time.	Holder.	Country.
440 y	5 m. 22 sec.	T. Wagner	Holland.
500 y	6 m. 09 8 sec.	T. Wagner	Holland.
500 m	6 m. 45·7 sec.	R. Hvem	Denmark.
800 m	11 m. 11·7 sec.	R. Hvem	Denmark.
800 y	11 m. 34 4 sec.	L. Kight	U. S. A.
1000 y	13 m. 23·6 sec.	H. Madison	U. S. A.
1000 m	14 m. 44·8 sec.	H. Madison	U. S. A.
1500 m	23 m. 17·2 sec.	H. Madison	U. S. A.
1609 m	24 m. 34 6 sec.	H. Madison	U. S. A.
<b>Breast Stroke.</b>			
100 m	1 m. 20·2 sec.	H. Holzner	Germany.
200 y	2 m. 42·6 sec.	H. Holzner	Germany.
200 m	3 m. 0·4 sec.	H. Mayehata	Japan.
400 m	6 m. 24·8 sec.	H. Mayehata	Japan.
500 m	8 m. 3·8 sec.	H. Mayehata	Japan.
<b>Back Stroke.</b>			
100 m	1 m. 15·8 s.	R. Mastencroek	Holland.
150 y	1 m. 53·4 s.	E. Holm Jarret	U. S. A.
200 m	2 m. 48·7 s.	E. Holm Jarret	U. S. A.
400 m	5 m. 59·8 s.	E. Mastencroek	Holland.

**Indian Athletic Records.**

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Province.
100 m	10'6 s.	J. Hart	Punjab.
100 y	9'6 s.	White Side	Punjab.
220 y	22'1 s.	White Side	Punjab.
440 y	50 s.	G. P. Bhalla	B. and O.
880 y	1 m 59'2 s.	G. P. Bhalla	B. and O.
7 m	4 m. 31 s.	G. Danick	Punjab.
3 m	15 m. 3 s.	Chanan Singh	Punjab.
5 m	27 m. 10 s.	Gujjar Singh	Punjab.
6 m	31 m. 33'5 s.	Raunak Singh	Punjab.
10 m	56 m. 5 s.	Lal Shah	Punjab.
120 Hurdles	15'2 s.	M. Sutton	Bengal.
220 "	25'8 s.	Abdul Hamid	Punjab.
440 "	58 s.	Abdul Hamid	Punjab.
High Jump	6'7"	A. Priestley	Madras.
Long Jump	21'10'5"	N. Singh	Punjab.
Hop Step and Jump	46'4"	N. Singh	Punjab.
Pole Vault	12'7"	A. Shafi	Punjab.
Shot Put	42'6'5"	D. Narang	Punjab.
Discus Throw	119'4"	C. Singh	Punjab.
Javelin Throw	183'2'8"	E. Whiter	Punjab.
Hammer Throw	128'1'5"	A. Drummond	Punjab.

**Manacled Endurance Swimming**

Motilal Das ... 49h. 3m. Calcutta.

**World Endurance Record.**

Robin Chatterjee ... 88h. 12m. Allahabad.

**Hand-cuffed Endurance Swimming.**

Robin Chatterjee ... 72h. 25m. Allahabad.

**Naga Parbat Expedition.**

Naga Parbat expedition led by Germans was overwhelmed by an avalanche and seven climbers and 9 Gurka leaders were killed. Herr Wienn leader of the expedition is safe.

**Bombay Talkies.**

“The Gohar Gold Medal Committee” meeting on Thursday, the 5th August 1937 in the Studio of Messrs. Ranjit Movietone, Bombay, under the chairmanship of Mr. Dayaram J. Shah, examined all the Hindi-Urdu pictures released in Bombay from 1st May 1936 to 30th April 1937 and award “Achhut Kanya” the “Gohar Gold Medal” as the best production of 1936-37. The following are the awards for the year by the Committee:—

**BEST PRODUCTION.**

“Achhut Kanya”—Bombay Talkies, Ltd.

## BEST DIRECTOR.

Mr. Promothesh Barua for “Manjil” New Theatres, Ltd.

## BEST ACTOR.

Late Mr. Gulhamid for his role in “Sonar Sansar”—East India Film Co.

## BEST STORY.

Mr. Khandekar for his screen story “Chhaya”—Huns Pictures.

## BEST ACTRESS.

Miss Vasant for her role of a beggar girl in “Amarjyoti”—Prabhat Film Company.

## FILMS STATISTICS.

Producing concerns	...	...	110
Distributing concerns	...	...	99
Cinemas	...	...	700

Capital invested in production, distribution, and exhibition Rs. 5 crores.

No. of Persons directly engaged 25,000.

**Speed Records.**

Event.	Holder.	Per hour.
Motor Car ...	Sir Malcolm Campbell (England) ...	304·311 miles.
Motor Cycling ...	Ernest Henne (Hungary) ...	152·86 "
Motor Baby Car	Kohlarausch ...	130·89 "
Motor Boat ...	Garwood (America) ...	127·43 "
Flying ...	Warrant Officer Agello (Italy) ...	440·29 "
Sea Plane ...	Warrant Officer Agello (Italy)) ...	437½ "
Fastest Electric Train	Flying Hamburger, two coach train between Berlin and Hamburg ...	77·46 "
Fastest Railway Run	L. N. E. R. Train, a run from New Castle to London ...	113 "

**England-Australia Flight Records.**

1919	...	Keith Smith	...	28	days.
1928	...	Bert Hinkler	...	15½	„
1929	...	Kingsford Smith		12	days 14 hrs
1930	...	„	...	9	„ 21 „
1931	...	C. W. A. Scott		9	„ 4 „
1931	...	Butler.	...	9	„ 2 „
1932	...	C. W. A. Scott		8	„ 20 „
1933	...	Kingsford Smith		7	„ 4 „
1933	...	Ulm	...	6	„ 17 „
1934	...	C. W. A. Scott		6	„ 4 „
1937	...	Miss Jean Bat-			
		ten	...	5	.. 18 ..

**Altitude Records.***(Stratosphere Ascent.)*

1932	Prof. Piccard	...	10·12 miles.
1933	Soviet Balloon,		
	“U.S.S.R.”	...	11½ miles.
1933	G. T. Settle (U. S. A.)		11 miles.
1934	Soviet Balloon,		
	“Oaviaklin”	...	12·8 miles.
1935	Automatic Stratosphere		
	sounding balloon at		
	Moscow	...	130,000 ft.
1935	Explorer II (America)		72,000 ft.
1936	George Detra (France)		15,840 ft.
1936	Sg. Leader, F. R. D.		
	Swain	...	16,280 ft.

**All India Rugby Football Tournament.**

- 1907 Duke of Wellington Regiment.
- 1908 2nd Leicester Regiment.
- 1909 Duke of Wellington Regiment.
- 1910 Duke of Wellington Regiment.
- 1911 Madras.
- 1912 Madras.
- 1913 Duke of Wellington Regiment.
- 1914-19 *No tournament owing to Great War.*
- 1920 Colombo.
- 1921 Calcutta.
- 1922 Calcutta.
- 1923 Madras.
- 1924 Calcutta.
- 1925 Welch Regiment.
- 1926 Calcutta.
- 1927 Prince of Wales Volunteers.
- 1928 Bombay Gymkhana.
- 1929 Ceylon Gymkhana.
- 1930 Bombay Gymkhana.
- 1931 Welch Regiment.
- 1932 Ceylon Rugby Union.
- 1933 Welch Regiment.
- 1934 Calcutta.
- 1935 Ceylon Rugby Union.
- 1936 Calcutta.
- 1937 { Calcutta.  
       { Duke of Wellington Regiment.

### **Lord Tennyson's Team.**

Lord Tennyson is bringing a strong touring side from England to play cricket in the coming season. The personnels of the team are Lord Tennyson, T. O. Jamieson, I. A. R. Peebles, P. A. Gibb, N. W. D. Yardley, A. W. Wellard, T. S. Worthington, W. J. Edrich, A. R. Gover, J. H. Parks, James Langridge, J. Hardstaff, P. Smith, N. McCorkell and G. H. Pope.

### **Indian Players.**

Of the All-India cricketers who tour England in 1936 the following players have retained their forms—V. M. Merchant, Mush-taq Ali, D. D. Hindlekar, Amar Nath, Amar Singh, S. Banerji and Gopalan. These players will undoubtedly be the nucleus of future team buildings. The task of the Selection Committee to find new talents will be a difficult one. S. H. Colah and N. D. Marshal will catch the judges eyes first. They scored consistently well for Nawanagar State and in quadrangular matches. Others who repeatedly attracted attention were Vinoo Mankad (who scored 185 for Nawanagar in the Ranji Cup Final against Bengal and Assam), F. Nariman (Bombay Parsis), Abdul Aziz (Nawanagar), Naoomal (Karachi Hindu Gymkhana), Ram Singh (Madras), K. Bose (Bengal), K. Bhattacharji (Bengal), Hari Mali (Western Indian States).



Among the bowlers with established reputation are Shahabuddin (Central India), K. Bhattacharji (Bengal), P. D. Dutt (Bengal), Ziaul Hussan (Central India), Tata Rao (Central India), Emir Elahi, L. P. Jai and D. R. Puri.

In spite of so many batsmen and bowlers, we believe, that there is genuine shortage of proved talents and Indian Selectors will have to face many a riddle to solve.

### **Tennis Ranking List of the World.**

#### **MEN.**

1. J. D. Budge (America).
2. G. V. Cramm (Germany).
3. H. Henkel (Germany).
4. H. W. Austin (England).
5. R. L. Riggs (America).
6. B. M. Grant (America).
7. J. H. Crawford (Australia).
8. R. Menzel (Czechoslovakia).
9. F. A. Parker (America).
10. C. E. Hare (England).

The above ranking has been made upon the results of three championships, those decided at Wimbledon, New York and Paris and at Davis Cup in England and at Weightman Cup match in America.

The men's list has an inevitable No. 1 in Budge, champion of the two hemispheres. He

lost only three sets in gaining double crown—a unique record.

Baron Von Cramm was a finalist at Wimbledon for the third successive years. He is obviously the champions final challenger.

Henry Henkel, who won the championship of Germany and France, ascends from the ninth to the third place. He is Europe's most improved player.

Austin was beaten by Budge and Von Cramm. He failed to win a set against Henkel in the final of French championship.

Robert Riggs, a complete and Versatile player, with a stout heart and cool head, is world's No. 5.

Now follows a long processions, from which with difficulty the ranking list of six to ten was prepared, keeping an eye on the rising talents, glimpse of inspiring periods of each and individual player and results of different matches.

### **Women.**

1. Senorita A. Lizana (Chile).
2. Mrs. D. R. Little (England).
3. Mlle J. Jedrzejska (Polland).
4. Fru. S. Sperling (Denmark).
5. Mlle M. Mathieu (France).
6. Miss H. Jacobs (America).
7. Miss A. Marble (America).

8. Fru. M. Horn (Germany).
9. Miss R. M. Hardwick (England).
10. Miss D. M. Bundy (America).

In the woman's realm the ball has been hit harder in 1937 than in any previous year.

### **Ladies Ranking.**

The All-India Lawn Tennis Association, has issued the following ranking for ladies :—

1. Mrs. R. G. McInnes.
2. Miss Leila Row.
3. Mrs. Lakeman.
4. Miss Woodcock.
5. Miss Dubash.
6. Miss Woodbridge.

### **Lord Tennyson's Team.**

Lord Tennyson said that it was rightly considered the strongest side that had yet visited India. Not was it a team of young men, but it was also one of all-rounders many of whom were sure to play for England in future Test Matches.

But we certainly hope that we shall win the rubber.

The Members of the team are quite fit and they are looking forward to the opening of the tour at Baroda.

### **The Indian National Congress.**

The Congress was founded in 1885 by Mr. A. O. Hume, I.C.'s. and the first session was held in Bombay, at Christmas times, the fundamental principles of the Congress were laid down to be :—

Firstly, the fusion into one national whole of all the different and discordant elements that constitute the population of India.

Secondly, the gradual regeneration, along all times, mental, moral, social and political of the nation thus evolved and,

Thirdly, the consolidation of union between England and India by securing the modification of such of the conditions as may be unjust or injurious to the latter country.

The career of the Congress was uneventful until 1907 when the extremists succeeding in wrecking the Surat Session of the Congress and produced a split which had long been seen imminent. The senior members of the Congress put down the creeds in the following definite terms :

“The objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire, and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. These objects

are to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing out a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country''.

In 1916 a re-united Congress met at Lucknow, but the differences between the Extremists and Moderates being fundamental, the Extremists captured the machinery of the Congress and from the special session held at Calcutta, in September, 1920, the Congress passed entirely into the domination of Mahatma Gandhi and his lieutenants.

In 1926 Congress adopted Independence as the goal of India, but in 1928, while adhering to Independence, agreed to accept Dominion Status, if granted, before the end of 1929. Things were tending towards a satisfactory settlement when towards the end of 1929, the Congress insisted on the immediate grant of Dominion Status or an assurance that Dominion Status, would be the basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference to be conveyed in England between the representatives of England, British India and the Indian States.

In the December of 1929, the Congress declared complete Independence as its goal and to this end it found itself in turmoil with the

Government. Civil Disobedience movement was started throughout India in 1930 and the Government set the machinery of repression to combat the movement. Early the next year the Congress suspended the Civil Disobedience by virtue of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of March, 1931. Mahatma Gandhi, on behalf of the Congress, actually went to London to take part in the Round Table Conference. In 1932 the Congress and the Government again came into conflict. The Congress was declared illegal and every possible means were adopted by the Government to crush the movement. Mahatma Gandhi was goaled on his return from England. In 1934 Civil Disobedience movement was withdrawn and Mahatmaji retired from politics. In 1934 the Congress decided to contest the 1934 elections and Congress Parliamentary Board was formed.

The aims and policy of the Congress came to have socialistic view with the stepping of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru as its President. The Golden Jubilee of the Congress was celebrated in December 1935 at Bombay.

The Congress decided to join the legislatures under the new constitution not to work it but to wreck it by all possible means. Election campaign on a large scale was set into operation. At the elections Congress swept the board in six provinces in Madras, Bombay, U. P., Bihar,

Orissa and in C. P. by securing an absolute majority, while in Assam and Bengal it was the largest single party. .

The Working Committee, at Wardha on July 1937 decided to accept office and Congress Ministry has been formed in the six provinces in which the Congress has absolute majority. Later Congress Ministry was formed in North-West Frontier Province.

### **Who are Honourable.**

The King has been pleased to permit the title "Honourable" to be borne during their term of office by the following officers in India :—

The members of Governor-General's Executive Council.

The Presidents of the Council of State and the Central Legislative Assembly.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Federal Court.

Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of the Chartered High Courts.

Governors' Ministers in provinces.

. The Residents of first class States.

The Presidents of provincial Legislative Councils and the Speakers of Provincial Legislative Assemblies.

The Chief Judge and the Judges of the Chief Court, Oudh.

The Judicial Commissioners of Sind and N. W. Province and the Judges of their Courts and the members of the Council of State.

**Congress Presidents.**

Place.	Year.	President.
1. Bombay	1885	W. C. Bonnerjee.
2. Calcutta	1886	Dadabhai Naoroji.
3. Madras	1887	Badraddin Tyabji.
4. Allahabad	1888	G. Yule.
5. Bombay	1889	Sir W. Wedderburn.
6. Calcutta	1890	Sir P. Mehta.
7. Nagpur	1891	P. Ananda Charlu.
8. Allahabad	1892	W. C. Bonnerjee.
9. Lahore	1893	Dadabhai Naoroji.
10. Madras	1894	A. Webb.
11. Poona	1895	S. N. Banerji.
12. Calcutta	1896	R. M. Siyani.
13. Amraoti	1897	C. Sankaran Nair.
14. Madras	1898	A. M. Bose.
15. Lucknow	1899	R. C. Dutta.
16. Lahore	1900	N. G. Chandra Varkar.
17. Calcutta	1901	D. Wacha.



	Place.	Year.	President.
18.	Ahmedabad	1902	S. N. Banerji.
19.	Madras	1903	Lal Mohan Ghose.
20.	Bombay	1904	Sir Henry Cotton.
21.	Benares	1905	G. K. Gokhale.
22.	Calcutta	1906	D. Naoroji.
23.	Surat	1907	Rash B. Ghose.
	Madras	1908	Rash B. Ghose.
24.	Lahore	1909	Madan M. Malaviya.
25.	Allahabad	1910	Sir W. Wedderburn.
26.	Calcutta	1911	Bishen N. Dar.
27.	Patna	1912	R. N. Mudholkar.
28.	Karachi	1913	Nawab Saiyed Mahammed.
29.	Madras	1914	Bhupendra N. Bose.
30.	Bombay	1915	S. P. Sinha.
31.	Lucknow	1916	A. C. Majumdar.
32.	Calcutta	1917	Dr. Annie Beasant.
33.	Delhi	1918	Hosein Inam.
	Bombay (special)	1918	Madan M. Malaviya.
34.	Amritsar,	1919	Motilal Nehru,

	Place.	Year.	President.
35.	Nagpur	1920	Lijpat Rai.
	Calcutta (special)	1920	C. Vijayaraghavachariar.
36.	Ahmedabad	1921	Hakim Ajmal Khan.
37.	Gaya	1922	Chittaranjan Das.
38.	Cocanada	1923	Abul Kalam Azad.
	Delhi (special)	1923	Mahomed Ali.
39.	Belgaum	1924	M. K. Gandhi.
40.	Cawnpore	1925	Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
41.	Gauhati	1926	Srinivas Iyengar.
42.	Madras	1927	M. A. Ansari.
43.	Calcutta	1928	Pandit Motilal Nehru.
44.	Lahore	1929	Pandit Jawharlal Nehru.
45.	Karachi	1931	Vallabhbhai Patel.
46.	Delhi	1932	Seth Ramchodlal.
47.	Calcutta	1933	Pandit Madan M. Malaviya.
48.	Bombay	1934	Rajendra Prasad.
49.	Lucknow	1935	Pandit Jawharlal Nehru.
50.	Faizpur	1937	Pandit Jawharlal Nehru.
51.	Haripur	1938	...

**Congress Ministries.****BOMBAY MINISTRY.**

- B. G. Kher, Chief Minister, (Education).  
A. B. Lathe, (Finance).  
K. M. Munshi, (Home and Legal).  
M. D. Gilder, (Health and Excise).  
Morarji R. Desai, (Revenue, Rural Development and Agriculture).  
M. Y. Nurie, (Public Works).  
L. M. Patel, (Local Self-Government and Miscellaneous).

**MADRAS MINISTRY.**

- C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister, (Home and Finance).  
T. Prakasam, (Revenue).  
Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, (Public Health).  
Dr. P. Subbaroyan, (Education and Law).  
Yakub Hussan, (Public Works).  
V. I. Munuswami Pillai, (Agricultural and Rural Development).  
S. Ramanathan, (Public Information).  
V. V. Giri, (Industries and Labour).  
K. Raman Menon, (Courts and Prisons).  
B. Gopala Reddy, (Local Administration).

**ORISSA MINISTRY.**

- Biswanath Das, Chief Minister, (Home, Finance and Education).  
Nityanand Kanungo, (Revenue, Local Self-Government, Public Works and Health).  
Bodhram Dubey, (Law and Commerce).

## CENTRAL PROVINCES MINISTRY.

Dr. N. B. Khare, Chief Minister, (Home Affairs).

P. B. Gole, (Revenue).

D. K. Mehta, (Finance).

Pandit R. S. Shukla, (Education).

M. Y. Shureef, (Law and Justice).

R. M. Deshmukh, (Public Works).

Pandit D. P. Mishra, (Local Self-Government).

## UNITED PROVINCES MINISTRY.

Pandit Gobind Ballav Pant, Chief Minister, (Finance, Forest and Police).

Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, (Revenue, Agriculture, Publicity and Jails).

Dr., Kailashnath Katju, (Justice, Industries and Co-operative).

Mrs. Vijailakshmi Pandit, (Local Self-Government).

Pandit Peareylal Sharma, (Education).

Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim (Communications).

## BIHAR MINISTRY.

Shri Krishna Singh, Chief Minister, (Education and Local Self-Government).

Anugrahnarain Sinha, (Land Revenue, Finance and Development).

Dr. Syed Mahmud, (Law and Order).

Joglal Chowdhury, (Agriculture, Labour and Unemployment).

### N. W. F. P. CONGRESS MINISTERS.

Dr. Khan Sahib, Chief Minister.

Kazi Ataullah.

Bhanjuram Gandhi.

Khan Abbas Khan.

### Congress Majority Provinces.

The following are the six provinces in which the Congress commands a majority in the Provincial Legislatures :—

	Congress. Total Seats.	
Madras	... 159	215
United Provinces	134	228
Bihar	... 91	152
Orissa	... 36	60
Central Provinces	71	112
Bombay	... 87	175

### Wealth of India.

Average income per annum in India according to :—

	Rs.
Mr. Narogi (1870)	... 20
Sir David Barbour (1882)	... 17
Lord Curzon (1901)	... 30
Hon. E. M. Cook (1911)	... 50
Profs. Wadia and Joshi (1913-1914)	45
Simon Commission (1929)	... 108

# Religion, Sex and Civil Condition of Population of India.

Religion.	Sex.	Civil Condition.		Total population.
		Unmarried.	Married. Widowed.	
Hindu	{ Males	56,505,005	58,663,574	7,003,955
	{ Females	38,391,969	58,353,082	19,681,068
Sikh	{ Males	1,333,869	895,659	194,210
	{ Females	785,924	898,020	216,048
Jain	{ Males	324,198	267,510	52,903
	{ Females	205,543	266,941	134,245
Buddhist	{ Males	120,037	95,668	8,527
	{ Females	96,572	93,284	21,769
Zoroastrian	{ Males	31,388	22,801	2,177
	{ Females	25,816	20,581	6,566
Muhammadian	{ Males	20,023,832	18,300,813	1,774,458
	{ Females	13,324,218	18,241,410	4,679,500
Christian	{ Males	1,726,007	1,219,421	109,152
	{ Females	1,379,145	1,213,375	316,899

2,909,419

3,054,580

36,245,128

40,099,103

52,963

56,366

644,611

606,729

224,232

211,625

**Sex and Civil Condition of Population of India.**

Provinces.	Sex.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Madras	{ Males ... ... { Females ...	12,149,098 8,923,018	10,010,551 10,520,571	923,350 4,213,519
Bombay (including Sind and Aden)	{ Males ... ... { Females ...	5,425,432 3,484,404	5,444,155 5,253,047	604,281 1,611,882
Bengal	{ Males ... ... { Females ...	12,202,178 7,438,555	12,999,949 12,389,849	839,571 4,243,900
United Provinces	{ Males ... ... { Females ...	11,146,564 7,275,588	12,291,464 12,222,231	2,006,978 3,465,938
Punjab	{ Males ... ... { Females ...	7,019,221 4,560,404	4,897,276 4,910,530	964,013 1,229,408
Bihar and Orissa	{ Males ... ... { Females ...	7,698,809 5,664,954	10,089,629 10,120,350	1,005,700 3,098,134
Assam	{ Males ... ... { Females ...	2,420,289 1,677,601	1,915,442 1,835,401	201,475 572,043

**Religions and Cultures in India.**

			Per cent.
Hindus	...	239,000,000	67·8
Sikhs	...	4,340,000	1·2
Jains	...	1,250,000	·36
Buddhists	...	12,800,000	3·6
Parsis	...	110,000	·03
Mahommedans	...	78,000,000	22·2
Christians	...	6,300,000	1·8
Atimists	...	8,300,000	2·4

• **Interesting Facts About India.**

Nearly 90 per cent. of the rural population in India live directly or indirectly upon agriculture. Agricultural indebtedness of India is assessed at Rs. 900 crores by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, which is fifteen times the total land assessment.

Nine out of every ten people in India get their living from agriculture. There is roughly an acre of cultivated land for every person in India.



**Population of the Principal Cities of India.**

Name of the City.	Population.		
	1931.	1921.	1911.
Calcutta	11,96,734	10,77,264	10,43,307
Bombay	11,61,383	11,75,914	9,79,445
Madras	6,47,230	5,28,791	5,18,660
Hyderabad	2,90,327	2,74,228	4,99,840
Howrah	2,24,873	1,95,301	1,79,389
Lucknow	2,51,097	2,17,167	2,60,621
Delhi	3,47,539	2,46,987	2,25,471
Benares	2,01,037	1,99,288	2,08,121
Lahore	4,00,075	2,57,295	2,10,271
Cawnpur	2,19,189	1,95,085	1,57,040
Agra	2,05,487	1,63,750	1,82,419
Allahabad	1,73,895	1,45,605	1,59,701
Jaipur	1,44,179	1,20,207	1,36,191
Patna	1,45,432	1,10,523	1,36,153
Nagpur	1,62,040	1,12,543	1,08,442
Karachi	2,47,791	2,01,691	1,59,270
Baroda	1,09,641	91,808	99,376
Dacca	1,38,518	1,19,450	1,08,551
...			89,733
			1,03,790
			1,16,663
			1,27,734
			1,34,785
			1,60,167
			1,72,032
			1,88,022
			1,97,170
			2,02,964
			2,09,331
			2,08,575
			2,64,049
			1,57,594
			4,48,466
			5,09,346
			7,76,006
			9,49,144

**Literates in Principal Cities of India.**

Per 1,000			Cities.
699	...	...	Calcutta.
444	...	...	Bombay.
603	...	...	Madras.
266	...	...	Agra.
417	...	...	Ajmer.
480	...	...	Allahabad.
383	...	...	Benares.
705	...	...	Dacca.
466	...	...	Jubbulpore.
538	...	...	Madura.
403	...	...	Nagpur.
391	...	...	Patna.
557	...	...	Poona.
680	...	...	Baroda.
593	...	...	Mysore.
637	...	...	Trichinopoly.
891	...	...	Rangoon.

**Places of Interest in India.**

Bengal—Calcutta, Howrah, Darjeeling, Nava-dip, Burdwan, Murshidabad, Dacca, Narayanganj, Chittagong, Santi Niketan (Bolepur).

Bihar—Patna, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Mongyr, Hazaribagh, Pareshnath Hills, Jamsed-pur.

Orissa—Cuttack, Puri.

Assam—Kamakhya, Shillong, Cherrapunji, Gauhati.

U. P.—Lucknow, Allahabad, Cawnpur, Agra, Benares, Aligarh, Nanital, Hardwar, Lansdowne, Almora.

Delhi—Delhi.

Punjab—Lahore, Amritsar, Simla, Dalhousie, Murree, Ludhiana, Sialkot, Multan.

N. W. F. P.—Peshawar, Quetta.

C. P.—Nagpur, Jubbulpur.

Sind—Karachi.

Madras—Madras, Madura, Trichinopoly, Ootacamond, Tanjore. Calicut, Waltair, Kanchi, Chidambaram, Bejoadah.

Bombay—Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Surat.

Hyderabad—Hyderabad, Secanderabad, Golkunda, Bidar, Gulburg, Ellora, Ajanta.

Mysore—Mysore, Bangalore.

Kashmir—Srinagar.

Baroda—Baroda.

Gwalior—Gwalior, Ujjayini.

Rajputana—Ajmere, Jaipur, Udaipur, Chittore.

### **Hill Stations.**

Almora, (5,500 ft.)—Mean annual rainfall 45.55 inches. Fine views of Snows. Kathgodam is the nearest railway station.

Bangalore, (4,000 ft.)—The cantonment is the largest in South India.

Coonoor, (6,740 ft.)—Coonoor is the nearest railway station.

Dalhousie, (6,740 ft.)—Pathankot is the nearest railway station.

**Darjeeling, (8,000 ft.)**—It is the summer seat of the Government of Bengal. The highest mountain peaks of the world, (Mt. Everest—29,002 ft.) can be seen from here. The temperature averages  $2^{\circ}$  above that of London all the year round ; that is it neither exceeds  $80^{\circ}$  in summer nor fall below  $30^{\circ}$  in winter.

**Matheran, (2,500 ft.)**—The nearest hill station to Bombay, ideal for walkers and anybody wanting rest and quiet.

**Mahableshwar, (4,500 ft.)**—Summer retreat of the Government of Bombay. Nearest railway station is Poona, 75 miles away. It is noted for its delightful vegetation.

**Mount Abu, (4,500 ft.)**—About 115 miles from Ahmedabad and 17 miles from Abu road on the B. B. C. I. Railway. The climate is healthy and delightfully cool. The average temperature is  $60^{\circ}$ . It is the place for combining the pleasures of mountaineering holiday with interest for an archaeological excursion.

**Murree, (7,000 ft.)**—Situated 37 miles along the motor-road from Rawalpindi to Srinagar. It is the summer headquarters of the Northern Command. Magnificent views and walks.

**Mussoorie, (7,500 ft.)**—A hill sanitarium from Dehra Dun. Exceptionally fine climate.

**Naini Tal**, (6,500 ft.)—It is the summer retreat of the U. P. Government.

**Kashmir**, (6,000 ft.)—The most famous beauty spot of the world is entirely surrounded by the lofty, snowy outer ranges of the Karakoram and Himalaya. Nearest railway station is Rawalpindi, 196 miles.

**Kodaikanal**, (7,000 ft.)—It is situated on the precipitous southern side of the Palini Hills overlooking the plains and is perhaps the most beautiful of the southern India's Hill Stations. Nearest railway station is Kodaikanal Road.

**Kangra Valley**—It is situated about 100 miles north-east of Lahore at the foot of the Dhauladhar Range of the Himalayas. There are magnificent landscapes and many historic temples and buildings.

**Ootacamund**, (7,500 ft.)—It is situated on the famous Nilgiri Hills and is the summer headquarters of the Government of Madras. Mean average temperature for the year from sunrise to sunset is 57·33 degrees.

**Pachmari**, (3,500 ft.)—Situated on a plateau in the Mahadeo Hills, is the summer site for the Government of Central Provinces. A delightful hot weather health resort.

**Ranchi**, (2,100 ft.)—Summer site for the Government of Bihar. Mean average temperature is 74·9 F.

Shillong, (4,987 ft.)—Summer headquarters of the Assam Government. Cherrapunji, 30 miles south of Shillong, holds the world's record of rainfall. Pandu is the nearest railway station. •

Simla, (7,000 ft.)—The summer headquarters of the Government of India, is situated on several small spurs of the lower Himalayas. It enjoys the best climate of the world during the months of September, October and November.

### **Famous Rivers of India.**

In the North : The Rivers are—the Indus with its five tributaries, the Ganges with its tributaries, the Jumna, the Sone, the Gandak, etc. and the Brahmaputra.

In the Peninsular India : The Rivers are—Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kavery, flowing into Bay of Bengal and the Narmada and Tapti flowing into Arabian Sea.

### **Ports of India.**

From west to east the ports are : Karachi, Okha, Diu, Surat, Daman, Bombay, Mormugao, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Quilon (Kollan), Trivandrum, Colombo, Pondicherry, Madras, Vizagapatam, Calcutta and Chittagong.

**Largest Indian States.**

Hyderabad (Deccan), Kashmir, Mysore, Baroda, Bhupal and Travancore.

**Chief Languages of India.**

Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, Gujrati, Punjabi, Marathi, Oriya, Tamil, Telegu, Kanarese, Kashmiri and Assamese.

**Chief Races of India.**

(1) Tibeto-Burmans, (2) the Kolarians, (3) the Dravidians, (4) the Aryans.

**Indian Overseas.**

Name of the Country.	Indian Population.
Ceylon ...	... 6,50,577 .
Malay ...	... 6,24,009
Hong Kong ...	... 2,555
Mauritius ...	... 2,65,796
Kenya ...	... 39,644
Uganda ...	... 13,026
Zanzibar ...	... 14,242
Tanganyika Territory ...	... 23,422
Jamaica ...	... 17,950
Trinidad ...	... 1,40,689
British Guiana ...	... 1,34,059
Fiji Islands ...	... 78,975
Canada ...	... 1.22.911

**Chief Railways of India.****Assam-Bengal Railways :—**

Approx. Mileage—1,306.

Management—Company. .

Area Served—From Chittagong through Surma Valley across the N. Cachar Hills to Assam.

**Bengal and North-Western Railways :—**

Approx. Mileage—2,110.

Management—Company.

Area Served—Connects Rajputana at Cawnpore, Eastern Bengal State Railways at Kathiar and E. I. R. at Benares.

**Bengal-Nagpur Railways :—**

Approx. Mileage—3,400.

Management—Company.

Area Served—Calcutta to Nagpur and also runs along the East Coast to Vizagapatam.

**Bombay Baroda & Central India Railways :—**

Approx. Mileage—3,691.

Management—Company. .

Area Served—Runs through Bombay, Rajputana and the C. P.

**Eastern Bengal Railways :—**

Approx. Mileage—2,009.

Management—State.

Area Served—Connects Assam with Bengal.



**East Indian Railways :—**

Approx. Mileage—4,400.

Management—State.

Area Served—Traverses Gangetic plain to Howrah.

**Great Indian Peninsular Railways :—**

Approx. Mileage—3,729.

Management—State.

Area Served—Bombay to Delhi, Bombay to Calcutta (*via* Nani and *via* Nagpur) Bombay to Madras (*via* Raichur).

**Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways :—**

Approx. Mileage—3,228.

Management—Com. worked State-owned.

Area Served—Mainly in Madras Presidency and adjoining States.

**North-Western Railways :—**

Approx. Mileage—6,944.

Management—State.

Area Served—Covers the Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, N.-W. F. P. and Delhi.

**South Indian Railways :—**

Approx. Mileage—2,532.

Management—Company.

Area Served—Southern India.

**Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways :—**

Approx. Mileage—1,200.

Management—Nizam's Government.

Area Served—Hyderabad (Deccan).

**Total Route Mileage.**

Broad-gauge	...	21,196·12 miles.
Metre-guage	...	17,763·78 miles.
Narrow-gauge	...	4,158·48 miles.

**Financial Results of State Railways.**

1935-36	...	Rs. 95 crores.
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**The Pope Committee.**

During 1932-33 a Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Pope, General Executive Assistant to the President of the L. M. S. Railway, was formed to investigate and inaugurate a detailed analysis of every important activity of the railway operation. The Committee made the following recommendations :—

- (a) The better use of Locomotives.
- (b) The better use of Railway land.
- (c) Additional research and experiments.
- (d) Improved workshop practice.
- (e) More careful listing of surplus track, equipment and accommodation.
- (f) Possibility of reducing hot axles.

The above recommendations were given effect to by the leading railways.

**Number of Railway Staff.**

	Euro- peans.	Hindus.	Muham- medans.	Anglo- Indians.	Sikhs.	Indian Christians.	Other Classes.
1934	...	497,505	151,625	12,844	8,339	16,167	10,976
1935	...	499,968	152,276	13,438	8,739	16,754	10,391
1936	...	504,977	155,439	13,423	8,740	16,824.	9,742

**Railway Accidents.**

	Killed.	Injured.	Year.
Passengers	...	906	1934-35.
	209	901	1935-36.
	185		
Railway servants	...	8,447	1934-35.
	217	9,059	1935-36.
	202		
Other than passengers and rail- way servants	...	899	1934-35.
	2,605	990	1935-36.
	2,722		

**Chief Mineral Products of India.**

The chief products are, coal, iron, gold; petroleum, salt, manganese, tin, mica, lime, rubies and silver.

**Indian Caravan Routes.**

- (i) Peshawar to Kabul and Herat *via* Khyber Pass.
- (ii) Peshawar to Kashgar *via* Malakand Pass.
- (iii) Dera Gazi Khan to Duzdap *via* Bolan Pass.
- (iv) Dera Ismail Khan to Herat *via* Gomal Pass.
- (v) Darjeeling to Lhasa *via* Jalapa Pass.

**Hindu Majority in Provinces.**

	Hindus.	Muhamedans.
Bihar & Orissa	31,010,660	4,264,776
Assam ...	4,931,760	2,755,914
Bombay ...	16,619,866	4,457,133
C. P. ...	13,460,105	682,854
Delhi ...	399,863	206,960
Madras ...	40,392,900	3,316,083
U. P. ...	40,905,532	7,181,927

**Moslem Majority in Provinces.**

	Muhamedans.	Hindus.
Bengal ...	27,530,321	21,537,921
Beluchistan ...	405,309	41,432
N. W. F. P. ...	2,227,303	142,977
Punjab ...	13,332,460	6,828,588

**Number of Districts in India.**

Assam	...	...	12
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	1
Andaman and Nicobars	...	...	2
Bombay (Presidency)	...	...	29
Bengal	...	...	28
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	21
Beluchistan	...	...	6
Coorg	...	...	1
C. P. and Berar	...	...	22
Delhi	...	...	1
Madras	...	...	26
N. W. F. P.	...	...	5
Punjab	...	...	29
U. P.	...	...	48

**Gold in India.**

Mysore	...	330,437 ounces.
Other places	...	51 ounces.

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TOTAL ... 330,488 ounces. ,

**Petroleum in India.**

Assam	...	55,546,463 gallons.
Punjab	...	5,557,720 gallons.

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TOTAL ... 61,104,183 gallons.

**Area irrigated in 1930-31.**

(THOUSANDS ACRES)

Province.	Net Area cropped.	Area irrigated by Govt. Irrigation Works.	Percentage of Area irrigated to total cropped Area.
Madras	...	39,193	19.5
Bombay, Deccan	...	26,264	1.5
Sind	...	4,336	85.7
Bengal	...	28,399	73
U. P.	...	43,022	9.3
Punjab	...	30,266	38.0
Burma	...	18,023	11.6
C. P.	...	20,651	2.2
Behar and Orissa	...	29,780	3.0
N. W. F. P.	...	2,423	16.7

**Agriculture.**

The development of modern agriculture has been marked by an increasing degree of local specialisation in those crops which are liable to be exported.

**In Acres.**

Year.	Net area sown.	Area under food grains.
1922	224,945,489	205,027,338
1930	229,115,200	202,736,000
1931-32	228,835,924	205,013,960
1932-33	228,076,000	201,463,000
1933-34	232,246,000	206,223,000
1934-35	226,980,000	200,635,000

The Government of India have recently announced their intention to render further assistance to the agriculturists by providing better facilities for credit and for the marketing of agriculture produce. A central marketing section has been established under the Imperial Council of Agriculture.

**The Relative Importance of Food Grains.**

			Per cent.
Rice	...	...	40
Wheat	...	...	12
Jowar	...	...	11
Maize	...	...	3
Pulses	...	...	15

**Exports of Rice.**

Years.		Tons.
1900	...	1,600,000
1904	...	2,500,000
1908	...	1,500,000
1912	...	2,750,000
1919	...	650,000
1925	...	2,600,000
1931	...	2,372,000
1933-34	...	1,744,000
1934-35	...	1,593,000
1935-36	...	1,394,000

In 1917 India had 38 per cent of the World's rice trade. The major part of the exported rice is consumed as food and the rest is used in the manufacture of spirits and alcohol. Her biggest customers are *Ceylon* (500,000 tons), *Germany*, (400,000 tons), *British Malay*, (250,000 tons).

**Rice.**

It requires a high summer temperature and a great amount of water. It is the most exten-



sively grown crop in India, but is largely produced in Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Assam, Burma and Madras.

### **Wheat**

The best soil for the cultivation of wheat is one in which clay predominates, but which is not too stiff and heavy. In the germinating season moderate rain is required but the ripening period must be warm and dry.

Wheat is largely grown in Punjab, United Provinces and Central Provinces.

### **Cultivated Area.**

<i>Provinces and States.</i>		1936-37.	1935-36.
		Thousand	Thousand
		Acres.	Acres.
Punjab	...	10,809	10,221
United Provinces	...	7,734	7,664
Central Provinces and			
Berar	...	3,279	3,521
Bombay	...	2,040	2,106
Bihar	...	1,127	1,142
North-West Frontier Pro-			
vince	...	965	995
Sind	...	1,038	1,195
Bengal	...	149	127
Delhi	...	39	38
Ajmer-Merwara	...	19	27
Orissa	...	3	3
Central India	...	1,956	2,107

<i>Provinces and States.</i>	1936-37. Thousand Acres.	1935-36. Thousand Acres.
Gwalior ...	1,603	1,604
Rajputana ...	1,228	1,563
Hyderabad ...	1,292	1,237
Baroda ...	76	71
Mysore ...	2	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	33,359	33,666

## WHEAT PRODUCED.

<i>Provinces and States.</i>	1936-37 1,000 tons.	1935-36 1,000 tons.
Punjab ...	3,923	3,337
United Provinces ...	2,852	2,935
Central Provinces and Berar ...	705	675
Bombay ...	396	408
Bihar ...	431	413
North-West Frontier Provinces ...	261	250
Sind ...	296	306
Bengal ...	46	33
Delhi ...	16	12
Ajmer-Merwara ...	6	8
Orissa ...	1	1
Central India ...	353	370
Gwalior ...	393	400

<i>Provinces and States.</i>	1936-37 1,000 tons.	1935-36 1,000 tons.
Rajputana	... 344	386
Hyderabad	... 198	139
Baroda	... 20	27
Mysore	... 5	5
TOTAL ... 10,241		9,700

The principal customers of Indian wheat are the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands and Egypt.

	Production. Tons (000).	Exports. Tons (000).
1913-14	... 8,367	1,202
1931-32	... 9,024	20
1932-33	... 9,455	2
1933-34	... 9,424	2
1934-35	... 9,728	11
1935-36	... 9,435	10

### **Barley.**

It is a winter crop and is grown chiefly in United Provinces and Bihar. The internal demand of Barley is great, so the export is meagre. Two-thirds of the exports go to *United Kingdom* and the bulk of the remainder goes to Arabia and Persia.

1934-35	... 14,000 tons.
1935-36	... 3,000 tons.

### **Oats.**

Cooler and moist climate are wanted for its favourable growth. It is mainly cultivated in the *Delhi* and the *Hassar* districts of the Punjab and the *Meerut* district of the United Provinces. Export of it is insignificant.

### **Maize.**

It loves a warm climate with occasional rainfall during the growing period. It is widely grown in Bihar, United Provinces, Orissa, the Punjab, N. W. F. Provinces, Bombay and Central Provinces. The greater part of the crop is locally consumed, and the export is negligible.

### **Pulses.**

They are commonly grown all over India and are a primary necessity in the food of a large number of population. The pulses are also very useful to the cultivators as they add a considerable amount of nitrogen to soil. The yields on the whole are fairly good, mixed cropping is common. The principal pulses are arhar, gram, various species of *phaseolus* and *pisum*.

#### **EXPORT FIGURES.**

1934-35	... 112,000 tons.
1935-36	... 99,000 tons.

**Millets.**

They supply food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. Black soil with a moderate rainfall is very suitable for its growth. They are widely grown in Bombay, Madras, C. P. and U. P.

**EXPORT FIGURE.**

1934-35.	1935-36.
4,000 tons.	9,000 tons.

**Oil Seeds.**

The principal oil seeds grown in India are the linseed, ground nut, mustard seed, sesamum, cotton seed, castor seed and the copra. They are very important from the point of view of Agriculture and as an article of export. India holds monopoly in *castor*, *mowra* and *niger seed*, while her share in world's trade in *linseed* is 24 per cent., in *ground nut* 45 per cent., in *cotton seed* 33 per cent., *rape* and *mustard seed* 66 per cent., *poppy seed* 75 per cent., and sesamum 40 per cent.

	1935-36.	1934-35.
	tons.	tons.
Rape seed ...	19,000	37,000
Castor seed ...	60,000	69,000
Sesamum ...	1,300	4,200
Cotton seed ...	730	636
Linseed ...	165,000	238,000

**Exports of Vegetable Non-essential Oils.**

(IN THOUSAND GALLONS.)

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Castor Oil ...	1,335	1,213	1,408
Groundnut Oil ...	716	275	291
Mustered Oil ...	263	295	237
Cocoanut Oil ...	32	39	33
Other sorts ...	569	351	390

**Sugar Cane.**

Sugarcane flourishes in warm and moist regions and in a soil rich in phosphates. The cultivated area is about 4 million acres of which more than half is in the United Provinces, and most of the rest in Bihar, Punjab, Bengal and Orissa. The outturn of sugar per acre in India is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons as against 50 tons in Java, 20 in Mauritius and 12 in Cuba. The production is not sufficient to meet with India's demand; about 23 per cent of the total consumption has to be imported.

Year.	Production.	
	Tons.	
1928-29 ...	...	99,000
1929-30 ...	...	110,918
1930-31 ...	...	151,650
1931-32 ...	...	228,120
1932-33 ...	...	370,283
1933-34 ...	...	515,059
1934-35 ...	...	617,218
1935-36 ...	...	926,800

The increase in production in the last few seasons has been remarkable. This increase is the result of protection of sugar by the Government of India, the Sugar Industry Protection Act 1932. The progressive decline of sugar into India will be clear from the table below :—

Year.		Total from all countries.	Value of im- ported articles.
		Tons.	Rs. (Lakhs).
1929-30	...	939,600	15,51
1930-31	...	901,200	10,54
1931-32	...	516,100	6,01
1932-33	...	369,500	4,12
1933-34	...	261,300	2,70
1934-35	...	222,900	2,11
1935-36	...	201,200	1,91

### **Abraham's Speech.**

"I do not know much about tariff, but I do know this much, when we buy goods abroad we get the goods and the foreigners get the money, when we buy goods made at home we get both the goods and the money".

*Abraham Lincoln.*

## Tea.

The soil best suited to the tea plant should be light, rich soil with a good supply of organic matter. Tea is chiefly cultivated in Upper Assam and North Bengal. It is also cultivated in a small scale in Nilgiris, Travancore, Mysore, the U. P., the Punjab and Chota-Nagpur in Bihar.

### Acreage.

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Assam	...	432,900	430,900	428,400	430,400	435,700
Rest of Northern India	...	227,200	226,600	227,200	229,500	230,700
Southern India	...	143,400	149,300	153,800	158,200	159,800

### Production.

(lbs. 1,000)

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Assam	233,416	243,229	257,058	219,341	232,836	226,340
Rest of Northern India	102,769	94,252	113,847	103,380	105,861	103,593
Southern India	54,896	56,603	62,764	60,953	61,399	66,501



**Export.**

(1,000 lbs.)

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
From Northern India ...	307,147	295,294	323,825	270,822	276,753	262,181
From Southern India ...	48,575	45,901	54,837	46,799	48,139	50,370
From Bombay, Sind and Burma ...	517	323	175	195	241	95

**Coffee.**

Coffee requires a rich soil and a warm climate It is chiefly grown in Mysore, Coorg, Travancore, and the Nilgiri and Shevaroy Hills of Madras.

**Export.**

R. (LAKHS.)

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Coffee	95	1,10	1,02	75	1,02

**Tobacco.**

Tobacco thrives in a light rich soil. It is grown in India chiefly in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Bombay and Madras. It is being consumed in India in various forms, in smoking tobacco in the hookah, in the form of Biri, Cigars or Cigarettes, in the shape of snuff or by eating or chewing tobacco. The annual consumption of cigarettes in India is now about 6,600 million of rupees.

**Export.**

R (LAKHS)

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Tobacco, (unmanufactured) ...	81	73	90	78	• 88

**Import.**

(IN THOUSAND OF RUPEES)

	1934-35	1935-36
Tobacco, Cigarettes and others ...	61,82	61,56

## Cotton.

Cotton is derived from the fibres surrounding, the seed of cotton plant. It is a plant of tropical and sub-tropical regions and is grown in different climatic condition. Bombay, the C. P., the U. P., Hyderabad, Madras, the Punjab and Sind all have important cotton tracts. The average yield per acre of the Indian crop is only about 85 pounds of lint while the United States crop is nearly 200 lbs. per acre and the Egyptian crop 450 lbs.

### Export.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Cotton, raw and waste...	23,78,19	20,69,75	27,91,47	35,44,87	34,47,03
Cotton manufacture ...	4,81,83	3,29,11	2,72,63	2,64,80	2,92,72

### Import.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Cotton and Cotton Goods	26,18,81	34,08,53	21,30,05	27,04,58	27,89,62

**Jute.**

Jute requires a hot damp climate and a rich moist soil. It is grown in Bengal and some extent in Bihar and Orissa. The cultivated area is about 3 million acres and average yield per acre is from 16 to 20 maunds. The demand for jute in the world market is based upon the fact that no cheaper fibre is procurable for bagging agricultural produce.

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Export of raw jute ...	629	759	789	739
Consumption in India ...	780	771	818	895

**Export.**

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Bags (in millions) ...	415	402	423	459
Cloth (in million yards) ...	1,012	1,053	1,063	1,218

**Imports (from various countries).**

European countries:—		1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
		R (Lakhs).	R (Lakhs).	
Union of Socialist Soviet Republic	...	1,64	1,57	1,61
Sweden	...	1,02	99	1,14
Norway	...	61	50	58
Denmark	...	17	14	32
Germany	...	8,89	10,11	12,35
Netherlands	...	1,82	1,30	1,34
Belgium	...	2,66	2,16	2,44
France	...	1,51	1,53	1,29
Spain	...	21	24	22
Switzerland	...	1,02	1,34	1,47
Italy	...	2,91	3,02	2,00
Austria	...	52	53	43
Hungary	...	11	8	24
Czechoslovakia...	...	80	88	68
Other European countries ..	...	1,26	92	84
Total European countries		25,15	25,31	26,95

		1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
<b>Other Foreign Countries—</b>				
Arabia	...	28	28	28
Iraq	...	39	52	50
Iran	...	1,45	2,09	2,35
Java	...	2,39	1,91	1,74
Borneo (Dutch)	...	32	30	31
Siam	...	45	1,94	81
French Indo China	...	19	67	66
China	...	2,23	2,07	1,85
Japan	...	16,36	20,80	21,84
Egypt	...	68	1,67	1,53
Portuguese East Africa	...	32	27	45
United States of America	...	7,18	8,41	8,94
Other countries	...	26	70	66
<b>Total other foreign countries</b>		<u>32,50</u>	<u>41,63</u>	<u>41,92</u>

**Exports.**

European countries.		R (LAKHS)	
		1933-34	1934-35
Union of Soviet Republic	...	8	8
Sweden	...	34	38
Norway	...	38	36
Poland	...	41	58
German	...	9,92	7,27
Netherlands	...	4,24	3,35
Belgium	...	4,51	4,41
France	...	7,43	5,36
Spain	...	1,41	1,39
Italy	...	5,83	5,87
Austria	...	...	1
Hungary	...	...	2
Greece	...	47	51
Turkey, European	...	20	16
Turkey, Asiatic	...	18	17
Other countries	...	42	74
Total European countries	...	35,82	30,66
			34,95

Other Foreign countries :		1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Egypt	...	1,21	1,28	1,28
Arabia	...	96	98	1,37
Iraq	...	66	57	59
Iran	...	85	48	57
Java	...	47	50	47
Siam	...	93	1,15	92
China	...	4,54	2,64	1,88
Japan	...	13,63	24,81	22,07
Portuguese East Africa	...	72	79	84
United States of America	...	14,41	13,14	16,55
Cuba	...	67	66	78
Argentina	..	2,28	2,74	2,07
Chile	...	28	25	37
Other countries	...	3,37	3,54	3,71
Total other foreign countries ...		44,98	53,53	53,11



# Imports from the United Kingdom and other British Possessions.

		1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
		R (Lakhs)	R (Lakhs)	R (Lakhs)	R (Lakhs)
United Kingdom	...	48,80	47,59	53,73	52,19
Ceylon	...	1,76	1,29	1,29	1,49
Straits Settlements	...	2,79	2,68	3,11	3,66
Hongkong	...	52	45	39	42
South Africa	..	19	26	25	31
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar & Pemba		2,22	2,43	3,20	3,50
Canada	...	34	69	92	94
Australia	...	1,07	1,02	97	1,19
New Zealand	...	3	2	3	4
Other countries	...	1,66	1,23	1,46	1,77
Total British Empire	...	59,38	57,71	65,35	65,51

# Exports to the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire.

	R (LAKHS).				
	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	
United Kingdom ...	37,81	48,06	48,98	51,80	
Aden and Dependencies ...	67	73	75	83	
Ceylon ...	6,82	6,24	6,84	7,46	
Straits Settlements ...	3,64	3,34	3,31	3,77	
Federated Malay States ..	57	51	56	76	
Hongkong ...	1,47	1,12	60	53	
South Africa ...	1,26	1,22	1,44	1,58	
Mauritius ...	75	68	87	89	
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pamba	73	69	66	69	
Canada ...	1,63	1,88	2,08	2,92	
Australia ...	3,90	2,98	2,72	2,87	
New Zealand ...	39	53	50	40	
Other countries ...	1,79	1,88	2,08	2,92	
Total British Empire ...	61,43	69,86	71,03	76,22	

**India's Coal Resources.**

The total quantities of coal of all qualities are estimated as follows :—

	Million tons.
Darjeeling and Eastern Himalayan region ... ..	150
Giridih, Deogarh and Rajmahal Hills	350
Raniganj, Jharia, Bokaro and the Karanpura fields ... ..	25,000
Son Valley—Aurunga to Umaria and Sonagpur ... ..	10,000
Chhattisgarh and Mahanandi (Talehir)	5,000
Satpura region—Mohpani to Kanhan and Pench Valley ... ..	1,500
Wardha-Godaveri—Warora to Beda- danru ... ..	18,000
Total ...	60,000

During the quinquennium, 1919-1923, the total Indian production averaged 19,712,213 tons and in the next quinquennium, 1924-1928, the production averaged 21,540,607 tons. The figures for the following years are as follows :—

	Tons.
1929 ... ..	22,418,782
1930 ... ..	23,802,942
1931 ... ..	21,796,435
1932 ... ..	20,153,384
1933 ... ..	19,789,163

Giving an annual average production of 21,592,131 tons.

The decreased productions for the last three years are due to the world wide trade depression.

### IMPORTS.

*Value in Thousand of Rupees.*

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Coal and Coke ...	12,50	13,21

### EXPORTS.

*Value in Thousand of Rupees.*

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Coal and Coke ...	29,22	17,33

### **Roads in India.**

Metalled Road ...	69,000 miles.
Kutch Road ...	200,000 miles.

Four great trunk roads stretches diagonally across the country, with which the subsidiary roads are linked. These trunk roads are in existence from long periods. The most famous of these roads is the Grand Trunk Road, connecting Khyber to Calcutta. The other three, connect Calcutta with Madras, Madras with Bombay and Bombay with Delhi.

### **Mountains**

In the North-West and North-East—The mountains are Sulaiman range, the Hindukush,

the Karakorams, the Himalayas with peaks, and Khasi and Lushai Hills.

In Central India—The mountains are Aravali Hills, the Vindhya, the Satpuras, and the Mahadev Hills.

In the Deccan Plateau—The mountains are, The Western Ghats, The Nilgiris and The Eastern Ghats.

### **Mountain Passes.**

Bolan, Khyber, Gomul and Tochi across the North-West, form the chief gate-way of India.

Zojilo and Karakoram from Srinagar to Tibet side. Shipki from the Punjab to Tibet.

The Tuzu Gap, the An, and Toungup from India to Burma.

### **Governors-General of India.**

- 1774 Warren Hastings.
- 1785 Sir John Macpherson.
- 1786 Lord Cornwallis.
- 1793 Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth).
- 1798 Marquis of Wellesley.
- 1805 Lord Cornwallis.
- 1805 Sir George Barlow.
- 1807 Earl of Minto I.
- 1813 Earl of Moira (Marquis of Hastings).
- 1823 John Adam.
- 1823 Earl of Amherst.

- 1828 Butherworth Bayley.
- 1828 Lord William Bentinck.
- 1835 Sir Charles Metcalf.
- 1836 Lord Auckland.
- 1842 Lord Ellenborough.
- 1844 Sir Henry Hardinge (Lord Hardinge).
- 1848 Lord Dalhousie.
- 1856 Lord Canning.

### **Viceroy of India.**

- 1858 Lord Canning.
- 1862 Earl of Elgin I.
- 1863 Sir William Densin.
- 1864 Sir John Lawrence.
- 1869 Lord Mayo.
- 1872 Lord Northbrook.
- 1876 Lord Lytton.
- 1880 Lord Ripon.
- 1894 Lord Elgin II.
- 1888 Lord Lansdowne.
- 1894 Lord Eglin II.
- 1899 Lord Curzon.
- 1905 Lord Minto II.
- 1910 Lord Hardinge.
- 1916 Lord Chelmsford.
- 1921 Lord Reading.
- 1926 Lord Irwin.
- 1931 Lord Willingdon.
- 1936 Lord Linlithgow.

**Secretaries of State for India.**

- 1858 Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby).  
1859 Sir Charles Wood (Viscount Halifax).  
1866 Marquis of Ripon.  
1867 Sir Stafford Northcote  
(Earl of Iddesleigh).  
1868 Duke of Argyll.  
1874 Marquis of Salisbury.  
1878 Viscount Cranbrook.  
1880 Marquis of Hartington  
(Duke of Devonshire)  
1882 Earl of Kimberly.  
1885 Lord Randolph Churchill.  
1886 Earl of Kimberly.  
1894 H. H. Fowler  
(Viscount Wolverhampton).  
1895 Lord George Hamilton.  
1903 Viscount Middleton.  
1905 Viscount Morley.  
1911 The Marquis of Crewe.  
1915 Austin Chamberlin.  
1917 E. S. Montagu.  
1922 Viscount Peel.  
1924 Lord Oliver.  
1924 Lord Birkenhead.  
1928 Viscount Peel.  
1929 W. Wedgewood Benn.  
1931 Sir Samuel Hoare.  
1935 Marquess of Zetland.

**British Acquisitions with Dates.**

Madras	...	...	...	1639
Bombay	...	...	...	1668
Calcutta, Sutanuti, Govindapur	...			1698
24-Parganas	...			1758
Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagong	...			1761
Bengal, Bihar and Orissa	...			1765
Benares	...	...	...	1775
Salselta, Bassein and Elephanta	...			1782
Mysore	...	...	...	1792
Tanjore	...	...	...	1800
Carnatic	...	...	...	1801
Kora, Allahabad and Rohilkhand	...			1801
Delhi	...	...	...	1903
Agra	...	...	...	1903
Simla, Nani Tal and Mussooree	...			1816
Poona	...	...	...	1818
Khandesh	...	...	...	1818
Bijapur and Ahmednagar	...			1822
Assam	...	...	...	1826
Arakan and Tenasserim	...			1826
Cachar	...	...	...	1832
Coorg	...	...	...	1834
Sind	...	...	...	1843
Jalandhar Doab	...			1946
Satra	...	...	...	1848
The Punjab	...	...	...	1849
Pegu	...	...	...	1852
Berar	...	...	...	1853



Nagpur	...	...	...	1856
Jhansi	...	...	...	1856
Oudh	...	...	...	1856

• **Literacy.**

Religion.	Number per 1,000 who are literate.		
All religions	...	...	95
Hindus	...	...	84
Sikhs	...	...	91
Jains	...	...	353
Buddhists	...	...	90
Parsis	...	...	791
Muslims	...	...	64
Christians	...	...	279
Jews	...	...	416
Tribal	...	...	7
Others	...	...	19

**Government of India.**

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the  
Marquess of Linlithgow, P.C., K.T., G.M.S.I.,  
G.M.I.E., D.L., T.D.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

His Excellency General Sir Robert Cassels,  
G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA IN LONDON.

Sir Feroz Khan Noon.

**Executive Council.**

The Hon'ble Sir James Grigg, K.C.B.,  
K.C.S.I. (Finance).

The Hon'ble Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar,  
K.C.S.I., Kt. (Law).

The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagadish Prasad,  
Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E. (Education, Health and  
Lands).

The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrulla  
Khan, Kt. (Commerce and Labour).

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Craik, BART. K.C.  
S.I., I.C.S. (Home).

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Stewart, C.S.I.,  
I.C.S. (Communications).

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND  
LANDS.**

Secretary—Sir Girija Shankar Bajpai,  
C.I.E., I.C.S.

Educational Commissioner of India—  
J. E. Parkinson, M.A., I.E.S.

Secretary, Central Advisory Board of Edu-  
cation—Abdus Salam, M.A.

**FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**

Secretary—Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Nixon,  
C.S.I., I.C.S.

Controller of Currency—J. W. Kelley,  
C.I.E.

Master, Security Printing—Capt. R. C. G. Chapman.

-Auditor-General of India—Sir Ernest Brodon, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

Finance Officer, Posts and Telegraphs—Gulam Mohammad, M.A.

#### CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

##### Members—

A. H. Lloyd, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

J. F. Sheehy, I.C.S.

#### DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—C. M. G. Ogilvie, C.B.E., I.C.S.

Director of Military Lands and Cantonnments—Colonel G. F. Patterson, O.B.E., M.C.

Director of Regulations and Forms—H. I. Macdonald, O.B.E.

Secretary, Principal Supply Officers Committee—Lieut-Colonel T. H. Battye.

#### MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Financial Adviser—Major-General G. H. Addison, C.B., D.S.O.

#### HOME DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.S.I., I.C.S.

#### DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Director—I. M. Stephens, M.A., C.I.E.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Secretary—The Hon'ble Mr. H. Daw,  
C.I.E., I.C.S.

Nautical Adviser—Capt. R. M. Philby.

Chief Surveyor—Capt. J. S. Page.

Actuary—N. Mukherji, M.A., A.I.M.

Chief Engineer—J. Oswald.

## FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, Political—The Hon'ble Sir  
Bertrand Glancy, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Secretary, Foreign—Sir Aubrey Metcalfe,  
K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Agricultural Marketing Officer—Major A.  
M. Livingstone, M.A.

Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs—  
G. V. Bewoor, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Solicitor—D. N. Mitra.

Director, Geological Survey of India—  
A. M. Heron, D.Sc. F.G.S.

Director, Botanical Survey of India—  
C. C. Colder.

Director-General, Indian Medical Service  
—Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield, C.I.E.,  
I.M.S.

Public Health Commissioner—Col. A. J.  
H. Russell, I.M.S.

Director, Central Research Institute,  
Kasaulli—Col. J. Taylor, M.D., D.Ph.

Director-General of Observatories, Poona—  
C. W. B. Normand, M.D., D.sc.

Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta—  
Khan Bahadur K. M. Asadullah, B.A.

Director, Zoological Survey of India—Dr.  
Baini Prashad, D.sc.

Director, Intelligence Bureau—Sir Horace  
Williamson, kt., C.I.E.

Controller of Patents and Designs—K.  
Rama Pai, M.A.

Federal Advocate-General—Sir Brojendra  
Lal Mitter, K.C.S.I., Bar-at-Law.

Secretary, Legislative Department—G. H.  
Spence, C.S.I., I.C.S.

#### RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Chief Commissioner—The Hon'ble Sir  
Guthrie Russell, kt.

Financial Commissioner—B. M. Staig,  
C.S.I., I.C.S.

Member, Transportation—A. E. Tylden-  
Pattenson.

Member, Staff—J. C. Highet.

Director, Establishment—D. B. Mathra-  
das.

Chief Controller of Standardisation—J. M.  
D. Wrench, C.I.E.

**Federal Court of India.**

Chief Justice—Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.S.I.

Judges—Sir Shah Sulaiman, Kt.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

'Sir Allathi Krishnaswami Iyer,  
Kt.

**Chief Justices.**

Calcutta—Hon. Sir Harold Derbyshire,  
Kt., K.C.

Bombay—Hon. Sir J. W. F. Beaumont,  
Kt., K.C.

Madras—Hon. Sir H. O. C. Beasley, Kt.

Allahabad—Hon. Sir J. G. Thom, Kt.

Lahore—Hon. Sir J. D. Young, Kt.

Nagpur—Hon. Sir Gilbert Stone, Kt.

Patna—Hon. Sir Courtney Terrell, Kt.

Oudh (Chief Court)—Hon. Mr. Justice  
Bisheshwarnath Srivastava.

**Provincial Governors.**

• Bengal—His Excellency the Right Hon.  
Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E.

Bombay—His Excellency Sir Roger  
Lumley.

Madras—His Excellency Lord Erskine,  
G.C.I.E.

United Provinces—H. E. Sir Harry Haig, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

Punjab—H. E. Sir Herbert Williamson Emerson, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

Bihar—H. E. Sir M. G. Hallett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Orissa—H. E. Sir J. H. Hubback, K.T., K.C.S.I.

Central Provinces—H. E. Sir H. Gowan, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

N.-W. F. Province—H. E. Sir G. Cunningham, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

Assam—H. E. Sir Robert N. Reid, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

Sind—H. E. Sir L. Graham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

### **Chief Commissioners and Residents.**

Delhi—E. M. Jenkin.

Andaman and Nicobars—W. A. Cosgrave, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Ajmer-Merwara—Lt.-Col. Sir G. D. Ogilvie, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Mysore and Coorg—Lt.-Col. C. T. C. Plowden, C.I.E.

Baluchistan—Lt.-Col. A. E. B. Parsons.

Punjab States—Lt.-Col. H. W. Bell.

Central India Agency—K. S. Fitze.

Western Indian Agency—C. Latimar.

**Presidents of Legislatures.**

Council of State—Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy.

Legislative Assembly—Sir Abdur Rahim.

Assam—

Basanta Kumar Das (Assembly).

Monomohan Lahiri (Council).

N. W. F. P.—Malik Khuda Baksh Khan,

B.A., LL.B.

Central Provinces—Ghanashyam Singh  
Gupta.

United Provinces—

Purshottamdas Tandon (Assembly).

Dr. Sir Sitaram (Council).

Bengal—

Khan Bahadur Azizul Huq (Assembly).

Satyendra N. Mitra (Council).

Madras—

B. Sambhamurti (Assembly).

Dr. U. Rama Rau (Council).

Bihar—

Sachchidananda Sinha (Assembly).

Ramdayalu Singh (Council).

Bombay—

Ganesh Vasudev Mavalanker, B.A., LL.B.  
(Assembly).

Mangaladas Mancharam Pakvasa  
(Council).

Orissa—Mukunda Prasad Das.

Punjab—Sir Sha-ud-Din Chaudhury, K.B.,

Kt.

Sind—Bhajsing Pahlajani.



**Provincial Ministers.****BENGAL.**

Chief Minister and Minister of Education—  
A. K. Fazlul Huq.

Finance—Nalini Ranjan Sarkar.

Home—Nawab Khwaja Sir Nazim-ud-Din.

Revenue—Sir Bijoy P. Singh Roy, Kt.

Agriculture and Industry—Nawab Khwaja  
Habibullah Bahadur of Dacca.

Communications and Works—Maharaja  
Sris Chandra Nandy, M.A.

Commerce and Labour—H. S. Suhra-  
wardy.

Judicial and Legislature—Nawab Muṣha-  
raf Hussein.

Local Self-Government—M. Nauser Ali.

Excise and Forest—P. Deb Raikut.

Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebted-  
ness—M. B. Mallick.

**PUNJAB.**

Chief Minister and Law and Order—Khan  
Bahadur Major Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat  
Khan.

Finance—Manohar Lal.

Revenue—Sir Sunder Singh.

Development—Rao Bahadur Chaudhri  
Chhotu Ram.

Public Works—Major Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana.

Education—Abdul Haye.

SIND. .

Chief Minister and Minister of Home Affairs and Finance—Sir Ghulam Hussain.

Irrigation—Mukhi Gobind Ram.

Revenue—Mir Bandeh Ali Khan.

ASSAM.

Chief Minister—Sir Syed Mohammed Saadullah.

Other Ministers—

Rohini Kumar Chowdhury.

Maulana Abu Nasr M. Wahreed, M.A.

Rev. J. J. M. Nichol Roy, B.A.

Maulvi Muhammad Ali Haidar Khan.

## **·CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS OF INDIA.**

### **Elizabeth's Charter, 1600.**

By this Charter Queen Elizabeth delegated certain sovereign powers to the East India Company for the better advancement of their trade.

### **Charles II's Charter, 1661.**

By this Charter the East India Company obtained powers for erecting fortifications, coining money and making peace and war.

### **Shah Alam's Grant, 1675.**

Emperor Shah Alam gave the East India Company the power to collect revenue and administer justice in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

**Regulating Act, 1173.**

This Act provided for the better management of the Company by a Governor-General and a Council of four members to be appointed by the Crown. A Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William was established. The Board of Directors of the Company were left in charge of commercial and financial matters only.

**Pitt's India Act, 1784.**

By this Act the Governor-General is to be appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company. A Board of Control was created in England to superintend, direct and control all acts, operations and concerns relating to Company's possessions.

Supremacy of the British Crown in India was established by this Act.

**Charters of 1831 and 1833.**

By these two Acts the Company gradually lost its monopoly of trade. The Governors and the Councils at Madras and Bombay were made definitely subordinate to the Governor-General and Council. The Charter of 1833 removed the race and religion bar for employment under the Company.

**Charter Act of 1853.**

The first Indian Legislative Council composed of six nominated persons from the provinces was established.

**Government of India Act, 1858.**

The Indian Government passed into the hands of the Crown. The changes were :—

- (a) Abolition of Court of Directors.
- (b) Transference of the Government territories and revenues to the Crown.
- (c) Secretary of State for India with a Council was created to help the Crown in the administration.
- (d) In India the Crown was represented by the Governor-General.

The Act was followed by the Queen's Proclamation.

**Indian Councils Act of 1861.**

Local Legislatures in Bengal, Bombay, Madras and Punjab were created.

**Lord Ripon's Resolution on Local Self-Government, 1882.**

Lord Ripon advocated the extension of Local Self-Government as a means of political education and envisaged the establishment of Local Boards.

**Indian Councils Act of 1892.**

This Act provided for the increase of the size of Central and Local Legislatures, widened scope for criticism and enquiry, rights of ask-

ing questions and discussing financial statements and inclusions of non-official members as representatives of various bodies.

### **Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909.**

Size and scope of Provincial Councils were further extended. Non-official majority in all Councils save the Viceroy's Executive Council. An Indian was included in the Viceroy's Executive Council. Members were both elected and nominated. Full discussion on matters of public interest and resolutions upon matter of General public importance were allowed.

### **Montagu's Declaration on 20th August 1917.**

The increasing association of Indians, in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire, are the policy of His Majesty's Government.

### **The Origin of the New Constitution.**

Section 84A of the Government of India Act, 1919, provided that at the expiration of ten years after the passing of the Act a commission of enquiry would be constituted with the concurrence of the two Houses of British Parliament to report, after due investigation, as to whether and to what extent it would be desir-

able to establish the principle of responsible Government, or to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible Government then existing. This section was amended by the Government of India (Statutory Commission) Act, 1927 to facilitate the despatch of a Commission to India before the expiry of the stipulated period of ten years as the British Cabinet became convinced that some gesture must be made to pacify Indian opinion.

In 1927 a commission of seven members of the British Parliament and representing the three parties, was set up with Sir John Simon as chairman. Its appointment was greeted with disapproval from all quarters in India, mainly because the members were all Englishmen. The Congress, the only organised political party in India claiming to represent all opinions in India, disapproved it on the ground that the constitution of India should be framed by the peoples representatives to be embodied in a formal statute by the British Parliament as was the case with the Dominion of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia and the Irish Free State.

In February 1928 the Commission arrived in India for the purpose of investigating facts and examining witnesses. But the antagonism to it assumed such a dimension that both the Commission and the British Government decided to retrace the steps taken, to some extent and

to modify the blunder of excluding the Indians altogether from all share in the framing of a constitution for their country. It was arranged that Committees constituted by the provincial and central legislatures from among their own members should be associated with the Commission. But this arrangement did satisfy no body. In the Central Legislature, the Assembly declined to elect members to the proposed Central Committee. The Council of State, however elected three members. Lord Irwin, the Governor-General, nominated the remaining portion from among the members of the Assembly. This Committee was presided over by Sir Sankaran Nair, ex-Law Member, Government of India. In all the provinces, provincial Committees were set up to help the Statutory Commission in the appreciation of local demands and peculiar circumstances of each of the provinces. It should be noted here that the provincial legislatures were devoid of Congress members then and even if some were there the Governments had solid vote of officials to back any proposal. But on the other hand the agitation against the Government and its methods of dealing with Indian question became such that Mahatma Gandhi, who had held aloof from the Congress for some years past, re-entered the field. Although in 1928, in the National Congress in Calcutta the resolution making complete independence the goal of India was not

passed it became clear that in the ensuing Session at Lahore this resolution would surely be carried. As a matter of fact this resolution was carried in the Lahore Congress. But the situation in England, by this time, changed for the better as in the General Elections in 1929 the Labour Party came to power for the second time and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, in consultation with the leaders of the other parties in the Parliament and at the suggestion of Sir John Simon decided to invite a few representatives of both the Native States and British India to a Conference where final conclusions might be evolved. Thus the first session of the much advertised Round Table Conference met in England in November 1930. The Indian National Congress refused to participate in this show as Dominion Status for India would not be the basis of discussion in this gathering.

Early in 1931 Lord Irwin, the Governor-General, met Mahatma Gandhi and on behalf of the British Cabinet, agreed that the discussions in the Round Table Conference would be on the basis of Dominion Status for India and so the second Session of the Conference which was held in 1931 was attended by Mahatma Gandhi as the sole representative of the National Congress. A third Session of the Conference was held in 1932 and on the conclusions of which a White



Paper was published early in 1933. The Government proposals enumerated in the White Paper were again submitted to a Joint Committee of the both Houses of the Parliament, over which, Lord Linlithgow, the present Governor-General of India, presided. The Committee submitted its report towards the close of the year 1934. It did not alter very much the structure proposed in the White Paper. And on the basis of the proposals of the White Paper as amended by the Joint Select Committee a Bill was introduced in the Parliament and on the 2nd August 1935 with slight modifications became the Government of India Act 1935.

### **Constitutional Status of India.**

It is very difficult to exactly define the status which India enjoys. It is neither a Dependency nor a Dominion. But it is mid-day between the two. The Act of 1935 does not formally define the exact constitutional status which India will occupy in the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Act of 1935 excludes certain important departments, *e.g.*, foreign affairs, defence of India and ecclesiastical affairs altogether from the purview of the Indian legislative control. These departments are to be run by the Governor-General in full responsibility to the British Cabinet. Special powers are conferred on the Governor-General and the provincial Governors in respect of func-

tions which have been transferred to the control of the Ministers to be exercised by these officers only in responsibility to the British Parliament through the Secretary of State for India. With regard to the States again the functions and powers of paramountcy will not cease to be effective. They will be vested from now, in His Majesty's representative who will discharge them as an agent of the British Cabinet. So that the control of the British Parliament over Indian affairs will continue to be effective in many important and fundamental matters even after the Act of 1935 becomes effective in all its parts. The authority of the British Parliament may not be as absolute over Indian affairs as it has been up-to-now and the recent attitude of the Secretary of State when he was asked about some questions which concern the Ministers in the provinces, tend to this view; but all the same it will be there in important matters. So that henceforward India will not be a Dependency of England but the elements that constitute a Dependency will not be altogether eliminated.

There is a good deal of controversy as to the status which India will attain. The late Mr. E. S. Montagu, then the Secretary of State for India, in his declaration of the 20th August 1917 gave out that it was the object of the British Government to grant to India full responsible Government by stages. This declara-

tion was incorporated in the preamble of the Government of India Act of 1919. As there is no mention of any alteration in this policy, in the Act of 1935 it is to be assumed that it still stands and has not been superseded. Along with this declaration, certain privileges in international and inter-imperial matters were given to India from time to time which raised hopes in the minds of many and was actually told on one occasion by a Labour Secretary of State that "India enjoys Dominion Status in action." In the Imperial War Conference in 1917 India was given an honourable place. On 13th April 1917 a resolution was passed by this Conference to the effect that India should be permitted "to be fully represented at all future Imperial Conferences." Again on the 16th April another resolution was passed recognising "India as an important portion of the Imperial Commonwealth having the right to an adequate voice in foreign policy and foreign relations." The resolutions might be the outcome of the Great War but they continue to be binding. Again in the Peace Conference at Versailles the late Lord Sinha and His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir were signatories to the Treaty on behalf of India. Furthermore, India was allowed to be associated with the League of Nations as one of its original member. Again in October, 1929, Lord Irwin, then the Viceroy of India, announced on behalf of His Majesty's Govern-

ment that "it is implicit in the declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's Constitutional progress, as there contemplated, is the attainment of Dominion Status. In the revised Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General, under Clause 13 of the Act of 1935 His Majesty referred to His will and pleasure that "India may attain its due place among our Dominions." But inspite of the above declarations and pledges and inspite of the definite statement in the House of Commons, of Sir Samuel Hoare, the then Secretary of State for India that Dominion Status was the goal of British policy in India, no reference was made of it in the Act of 1935 and it is significant that when Lord Snell, in the House of Lords, during the discussions of the Bill brought in an amendment to it to recognise statutorily this ideal of Dominion Status Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India, refused to accept it on the ground that Dominion Status was something incapable of statutory definition. But the fun is that this incapability had not been felt when in 1931 and earlier still in 1922, British Government recognised the rights of the Dominions over the succession of the king of England and other matters and the formation of the Irish Free State respectively. There is another significant omission in the Act of 1935. There is no provision for any further stage of responsibility to be conferred after a stipulated period

of its working, as there was Section 84A in the Act of 1919.

### **The Federation.**

The Indian federation that is contemplated in the Act of 1935 will consist of the British Indian Provinces and those of the States which will accede to it. So far as the British Indian Provinces are concerned they are not in the same position as the States are and there is no question of their willingness or otherwise to join the federation. The States, on the other hand, cannot be forced into the federation by the order of the British Parliament. It is entirely their option to come into it or be out of it. But there is a limit as to the minimum number of States which must agree to accede to the federation before it is established. Section 5 of the Act of 1935 provides that at least those of the States whose aggregate population is not less than one-half of the total population of the States and which are entitled to choose not less than 52 members of the Upper Chamber of the Federal Legislature must execute the Instrument of Accession before the federation will start. Even when this condition is fulfilled, the approval of both Houses of the British Parliament is required. The two Houses must each present an address to His Majesty for the setting up of the federation. Then and then only will the federation be established. It is to be noted in this connec-

tion that the States' entry into the Federation will be governed by the terms of the Instrument of Accession and it is certain that the States which will enter the federation will not only continue to enjoy exclusive jurisdiction over all the subjects which the provinces and the Federation have concurrent jurisdiction, but they will retain partial or full authority over some of the subjects which in respect of the provinces are in the exclusive federal jurisdiction.

So that the division of power between the Federal Government and the Governments of the Units will not be uniform in all the cases. So far as the provinces are concerned, all of them will have the same ambit of authority. But the Federated States will not, all of them, have the same powers and jurisdiction. Every one of these States will wield greater authority than an autonomous province of British India. But among themselves, some of the States will have greater power and wider jurisdiction. This diversity in powers and jurisdiction among the units of the Federation do not augur well for the consummation of the goal which the Act of 1935 has set up and only if the Governor-General, who will be occupying the pivotal position in the federal mechanism, work with the motive of strengthening and solidifying the Union, the federation may hold together and grow to its full stature.

**The Federation of India.**

The Federation of India shall be established by a Proclamation of His Majesty on the presentation of an address to the King by each House of the British Parliament and Rulers of States representing not less than half the aggregate population of the States and entitled to choose not less than 52 members to the Council of State, the Upper House in the Federal Legislature, must have signified their desire to accede to the Federation.

A State shall be deemed to have acceded to the Federation if His Majesty has signified His acceptance of an Instrument of Accession executed by the Ruler thereof, whereby the Rules for himself, his heirs and successors—

- (a) declares that he accedes to the Federation as established under the Act of 1935, with the intent that His Majesty the King, the Governor-General of India, the Federal Legislature, the Federal Court and any other Federal Authority established for the purposes of the Federation shall, by virtue of his Instrument of Accession, but subject always to the terms thereof, and for the purposes only of the Federation, exercise in relation to his State such functions as may be

vested in them by or under the Act of 1935 and

- (b) assumes the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given within his State to the provisions of the Act of 1935 so far as they are applicable therein by virtue of his Instrument of Accession.

But in the case of British Indian Provinces there is no corresponding Instrument of joining the Federation. The British Indian Provinces will automatically join the Federation if the two conditions are fulfilled.

The Federation of India shall be composed of

- “ (a) The Governors’ Provinces.
- (b) The Indian States which have acceded or may thereafter accede to the Federation.
- (c) The Chief Commissioners’ Provinces.

• The Executive Authority of the Federation extends—

- (a) to the matters with respect to which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws;
- (b) to the raising in British India on behalf of His Majesty of naval,



military and air forces and to the governance of His Majesty's forces borne on the Indian establishments;

- (c) to the exercise of such rights, authority and jurisdiction as are exercisable by His Majesty by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance or otherwise in and in relation to the tribal areas.

Provided that

- (1) the said Authority does not, save as expressly provided in the Act, extend in any Province to matters with respect to which the Provincial Legislature has power to make laws;
- (2) the said Authority does not, save as expressly provided in the Act, extend in any Federated State save to matters with respect to which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws for that State, and the exercise thereof in each State shall be subject to such limitations, if any, as may be specified in the Instrument of Accession of the State.

But this provision is not to apply when the executive Authority of the Federation becomes

exercisable in the State to the exclusion of the Executive Authority of the Ruler by virtue of the Federal Law.

### **The Federal Executive.**

The Governor-General of India is appointed by His Majesty by a Commission under Royal Sign Manual and has

- (a) all such powers and duties as are conferred or imposed on him by or under the Act of 1935 and
- (b) such other powers of His Majesty, not being powers connected with the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States, as His Majesty may be pleased to assign to him.

A Representative of His Majesty for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States is also provided in the Act of 1935 with the provision that it shall be lawful for His Majesty to appoint one person to fill both the offices.

The Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India is appointed by Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual.

The federal executive will be of a dyarchical character. Like the provincial governments under the Act of 1919, it will consist of

two parts, one being responsible to the federal legislature and remaining in office as long as it retains the confidence of it. The other part will be above the control of the Legislatures. It will be responsible to the British Cabinet alone. The subjects specifically reserved for this part, as provided in Section II of the Act, are Defence, Ecclesiastical affairs, External affairs and control over the tribal areas. These subjects are assigned to the Governor-General and to assist him in administering these subjects, power is given to the Governor-General to appoint Counsellors, not exceeding three in number. For the working of the subjects transferred to the control of the legislatures, there shall be a Council of Ministers, not exceeding ten in number, to aid and advise the Governor-General. These Ministers shall be chosen and summoned by him and shall hold office during his pleasure. Their salaries shall be such as the Federal Legislature may determine. In the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General for the appointment of Ministers the following principle is laid down :—

In making appointments to his Council of Ministers our Governor-General shall use his best endeavours to select his Ministers in the following manner, that is to say, in consultation with the person who, in his:

judgment, is most likely to command a stable majority in the Legislature, to appoint those persons (including so far as practicable representatives of the Federated States and members of important minority communities) who will best be in a position collectively to command the confidence of the Legislatures.

The Governor-General shall have the following special responsibilities where he shall exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken :---

- .. (a) the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquility of India of any part of it.
- (b) the safeguarding of the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government.
- (c) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities.
- (d) the securing to, and to the dependents of, persons who are or have been members of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under the Act of 1935 and the safeguarding of their legitimate interests.

- (e) the securing in the sphere of executive action of the purposes which the provisions with respect to discriminations, etc. as laid down in Chapter III of Part V of the Act of 1935, are designed to secure in relation to legislation.
- (f) the prevention of action which would subject goods of United Kingdom or Burmese Origin imported into India to discriminatory or penal treatment.
- (g) the protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the Ruler of the State; and
- (h) the securing that the due discharge of his functions with respect to matters with respect to which he is by or under the Act of 1935 required to act in his discretion, or to exercise his individual judgment, is not prejudiced or impeded by any course of action taken with respect to any other matter.

*Financial Adviser.*

Over and above the three Counsellors, and ten Ministers, power is given by the Act to the Governor-General to appoint a person to be his

financial adviser, who shall assist him by his advice in the discharge of the Governor-General's special responsibility for safeguarding the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government and upon any matter relating to finance with respect to which he may be consulted. He shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General; the salary and allowances of the financial adviser and the numbers of his staff and their conditions of service shall be such as the Governor-General may determine.

The first financial adviser may be appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion but before any subsequent appointment he shall consult his Ministers.

### *Advocate-General.*

Provision is made in the Act for the appointment by the Governor-General in his individual judgment a person to be Advocate-General for the Federation. He shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General with such remuneration as the Governor-General may determine. The Advocate-General shall advise the Federal Government upon such legal matters and perform such other duties of a legal character as may be referred or assigned to him by the Governor-General and in the performance of his duties he shall have right of audience in all Courts in British India,

and in a case in which federal interests are concerned, in all Courts in any Federated State.

*Discretionary Powers.*

Sections 42, 43 and 44 of the Act provide for the promulgation of Ordinances by the Governor-General and of enactment of laws to be termed Governor-General's Acts. The Ordinances and the Governor-General's Acts shall have the same force and effect and subject to same disallowance by His Majesty as Acts of the Federal Legislature assented to by the Governor-General. These shall be void if there is any provision which the Federal Legislature under the Act would not be competent to enact. Every Governor-General's Acts shall be communicated forthwith to the Secretary of State and shall be laid by him before each House of British Parliament.

If at any time the Governor-General is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the Federation cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1935 he may by proclamation—

- (a) declare that his functions shall to such extent as may be specified in the Proclamation be exercised by him in his discretion.
- (b) assume to himself all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by any federal body or authority.

provided that nothing in the above shall authorize the Governor-General to assume to himself any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Federal Court or to suspend, either in whole or in part, the operation of any provisions of the Act of 1935 relating to the Federal Court. This state of things may continue by the approval of both Houses of British Parliament for a period of three years at the expiration of which the Proclamation shall cease to have effect.

The Governor-General shall be paid an annual salary of Rs. 2,50,800 out of the revenues of the Federation and such allowances for expenses in respect of equipment and travelling upon appointment and such allowances during his term of office as may be fixed by His Majesty in Council.

### **The Federal Legislature.**

The Federal Legislature will be a bi-cameral body. The lower house will be known as the House of Assembly or Federal Assembly and the Upper House as the Council of State.

The Council of State shall consist of 156 representatives of British India and not more than 104 representatives of the Indian States, and the Federal Assembly shall consist of 254 representatives of British India and not more than 125 representatives of the Indian States.



A person shall not be qualified to be chosen as a representative of British India to fill a seat in the Federal Legislature unless he—

- (a) is a British subject, or the Ruler, or a subject of an Indian State which has acceded to the Federation ; and
- (b) is, in the case of a seat in the Council of State, not less than 30 years of age, and in the case of a seat in the Federal Assembly, not less than 25 years of age ; and
- (c) possesses such, if any, of the other qualifications as may be appropriate in his case, *e.g.*, a landholder, representative of Commerce and Industry or representative of labour etc.

Provided that the Ruler or a subject of an Indian State which has not acceded to the Federation, shall not be disqualified under the above paragraph (a) to fill a seat allocated to a Province if he would be eligible to be elected to the Legislative Assembly of that Province.

Of the 154 seats in the Council of State to be filled by representatives of British India, 150 seats shall be allocated to the Governor's Provinces, the Chief Commissioners' Provinces and

the Anglo-Indian, European and Indian Christian Communities in the following manner :—

Province or community.	Total Seats.	General Seats.	Scheduled cast Seats.	Sikh Seats.	M u h a m m a d a Seats.	Women's Seats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indian Christian	...	2	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	20	14	1	...	4
Bombay	...	16	10	1	...	4
Bengal	...	20	8	1	...	10
U. P.	...	20	11	1	...	7
Punjab	...	16	3	...	4	8
Bihar	...	16	10	1	...	4
C. P. & Berar	...	8	6	1	...	1
Assam	...	5	3	...	...	2
N W. F. P.	...	5	1	...	...	4
Oriassa	...	5	4	...	...	1
Sind	...	5	2	...	...	3
Br. Baluchistan	...	1	...	...	...	1
Delhi	...	1	1	...	...	...
Ajmere Merwara	...	1	1	...	...	...
Coorg	...	1	1	...	...	...
Anglo-Indian	...	1	...	...	...	...
European	...	7	...	...	...	...

The Council of State shall be a permanent body not subject to dissolution, but as near as one-third of its members shall retire in every third year.

The following will show how representatives of British India will be chosen for the Federal Assembly :—

PROVINCE.	General Seats													
	Total Seats.	Total of G. Seats.	Seats reserved for S. Castes.	Sikh Seats.	Muhammedan Seats.	Anglo-Indian Seats.	European Seats.	Indian Christian.	Commerce Seats.	Landholders.	Labourers.	Women.		
Madras	37	19	4	..	8	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	7	9
Bombay	30	3	2	..	6	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	10	
Bengal	37	10	3	..	17	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	7	
U. P.	37	19	3	..	12	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	11	
Punjab	30	6	1	6	14	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	
Bihar	30	16	2	..	9	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	
C. P. & Berar	15	9	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	
Assam	10	4	1	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	
N. W. F. P.	5	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Orissa	5	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sind	5	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Br. Belachistan	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Delhi	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ajmere Merwara	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Coorg	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-Provincial Seats	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	
Total	250	105	19	6	82	4	8	8	11	7	10	..	9	

The Federal Assembly, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years.

The Governor-General may in his discretion address either Chamber of the Federal Legislature or both Chambers assembled together.

Every Minister, every Counsellor and the Advocate-General shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, either Chamber, any joint sitting of the Chambers and any Committee of the Legislature of which he may be named a member but shall not be entitled to vote.

The Governor-General may in his discretion from time to time—

- (a) summon the Chambers or either Chamber to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit ;
- (b) prorogue the Chambers;
- (c) dissolve the Federal Assembly.

The Council of State shall choose two members of the Council to be President and Deputy President. The President may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council passed by a majority. He has a casting vote. The salary of the President and Deputy President shall be fixed by the Federal Legislature.

The Lower House, has its counterpart in Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

The quorum for a meeting of the Federal Legislature is the presence of at least one-sixth of the total number of members.

Elections to the two Houses will be as follows :—

In the Council of States, the principle of direct election has been accepted. General seats, Sikh seats and Muhammadan seats are to be filled up by the respective communities by voting in territorial constituencies.

But in the case of Anglo-Indian, European and Indian Christian Communities, indirect election is prescribed. Members of these communities shall be chosen by the members of Electoral College consisting of such Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Indian Christians, as the case may be as are members of the Legislative Council or Assembly of any Governor's Province.

Representatives of the Indian States are to be appointed by the Rulers of States concerned.

In the Federal Assembly there will be indirect election. Persons to fill the seats in the Federal Assembly allotted to a Governor's Province as general seats, Sikh seats or Muhammadan seats shall be chosen by electorates consisting of such of the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province as hold therein general seats, Sikh seats or Muhammadan seats respectively voting in the case of general elec-

tion in the principle of proportional representation by single transferrable vote.

Seats reserved for Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and women are to be filled by representatives of those groups in the Provincial Assemblies.

Commerce and Industry seats, landholders seats, Labour seats, non-provincial seats of Commerce and Industry, non-provincial seats of labour are to be filled respectively by Chamber of Commerce and similar associations, by landholders voting in territorial constituencies, by labour organisations, by Associated Chambers of Commerce, and Federated Chambers of Commerce and commercial bodies of Northern India and Labour Organisations.

In the Indian States election in the Federal Assembly shall be on the principle that the number of seats allotted to each State or group of States shall be proportionate to their population.

Members of either Chambers shall be entitled to receive salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined by Act of the Federal Legislature. Subject to rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of the Federal Legislature, there shall be freedom of speech in the Legislature and no member of the Legislature shall be liable to any proceedings in any Court in respect of any thing said or any

vote given by him in the Legislature or any Committee of it, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of either Chamber of the Legislature of any report, paper, votes or proceedings.

A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either Chamber—

- (a) if he holds any office of profit under the Crown in India, other than an office declared by Act of the Federal Legislature not to disqualify its holder ;
- (b) if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent course ;
- (c) if he is an undischarged insolvent.
- (d) if he has been convicted or has been found to have been guilty of any offence or corrupt or illegal practice relating to elections.
- (e) if, whether before or after the establishment of Federation, he has been convicted of any other offence by a Court in British India or in a Federated State and sentenced to transportation or to imprisonment for not less than two years ;
- (f) if he has failed to lodge a return of election expenses within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner.

If a person sits or votes as a member of either Chamber when he is not qualified or is disqualified for membership thereof, he shall be liable in respect of each day on which he so sits or votes to a penalty of five hundred rupees to be recovered as a debt due to the Federation.

The following expenditures shall be expenditure charged on the revenues of the Federation, which shall not be submitted to the vote of the Legislature :—

- (a) The salary and allowances of the Governor-General and other expenditure relating to his office.
- (b) Debt charges for which the Federation is liable, including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges, and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt.
- (c) The salaries and allowances of Ministers, of Counsellors, of the Financial Adviser, of the Advocate-General, of Chief Commissioners and the staff of the Financial Adviser ;
- (d) The salaries, allowances, and pensions payable to or in respect of judges of the Federal Court, and the pensions payable to or in respect of judges of any High Court.



- (e) Expenditure for discharging the functions by the Governor-General with respect to defence, ecclesiastical affairs, external affairs, and tribal areas ; but the expenditure on ecclesiastical affairs shall not exceed 42 lakhs of rupees exclusive of pension charges in any year.
- (f) The sums payable to His Majesty under the Act out of the revenues of the Federation in respect of the expenses incurred in discharging the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States.
- (g) Any grants for the administration of excluded areas.
- (h) Any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any Court or arbitral tribunal.
- (i) Any other expenditure declared by the Act or any Act of the Federal Legislature to be so charged.

### **Provincial Autonomy.**

Under Section 46 of the Act of 1935 the following have been described as Governors' Provinces :—

(1) Madras.

(2) Bombay.

- (3) Bengal.
- (4) The United Provinces.
- (5) The Punjab.
- (6) Bihar.
- (7) The Central Provinces and Berar.
- (8) Assam.
- (9) The North-West Frontier Province.
- (10) Orissa.
- (11) Sind.

and such other Governor's Provinces as may be created by this Act.

Burma shall cease to be part of India.

Provision was made in Section 288 of the Act to alter the status of Aden which will cease to be part of British India.

*Chief Commissioner's Provinces.*

And under Section 94 of the Act the following are the Chief Commissioners' Provinces :—

- (1) British Beluchistan.
  - (2) Delhi.
  - (3) Ajmer-Merwara.
  - (4) Coorg.
  - (5) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
  - (6) The area known as Panth Piploda
- and such other Chief Commissioners' Provinces as may be created under the Act.

Between these two classes of Provinces, there is the essential difference, *viz.* that the Governor's Provinces become self-governing units of the proposed Federation, a Chief Commissioner's province is to be administered even under the new Act by the Governor-General, acting to such extent, as he thinks fit, through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him in his discretion. In directing and controlling the administration of the British Beluchistan, the Governor-General shall act in his discretion and he is also empowered to make regulations for the peace and good Government of the province. Except Coorg, which will continue to have its Legislative Council, none of the Chief Commissioners' Provinces will have a responsible Local Government of its own. •

All these Provinces with the exception of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are given representation in the Federal Assembly and Council of State.

His Majesty, may, by order in Council

- (a) Create a new Province.
- (b) Increase the area of any province.
- (c) Diminish the area of any Province.
- (d) Alter the boundaries of any province subject to certain limitations.

Provinces here mean either the Governor's or the Chief Commissioner's Province.

The Governor of a province is appointed by His Majesty by a Commission under the Royal Sign Manual. The Executive Authority of a Province shall be exercised, on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor, either directly or through officers subordinate to him.

The Third Schedule to the Act provides the following scales of salaries to Governors of Provinces :—

Governor of Provinces—		Annually Rs.
Madras	...	1,20,000
Bombay	...	1,20,000
Bengal	...	1,20,000
The United Provinces	...	1,20,000
The Punjab	...	1,00,000
Bihar	...	1,00,000
The Central Provinces and Berar		72,000
Assam	...	66,000
The N.-W. F. Province	...	66,000
Orissa	...	66,000
Sind	...	66,000

and calculating on the Governors' Allowances and Privileges Order 1936 which was laid before the British Parliament on 18th December, 1936, the following total amounts have been prescribed for the Governors of the Provinces

to enable them to discharge the duties of their office with convenience and dignity :—

	Rs.	£
Madras ... ..	5,75,500	*2,000
Bombay ... ..	5,38,400	*2,000
Bengal ... ..	6,06,100	*2,000
United Provinces ... ..	3,32,330	*1,800
Punjab ... ..	1,41,200	*1,500
Bihar ... ..	1,08,000	*1,500
C. P. & Berar ... ..	1,07,300	*1,200
Assam ... ..	1,42,100	*1,100
N.-W. F. P. ... ..	1,12,850	*1,200
Sind ... ..	1,29,800	*1,200
Orissa ... ..	1,03,000	*1,200

*\*Equipment and travelling charges when appointed from Europe.*

Leave allowance is also provided ' of Rs. 4,000 per month to first six, Rs. 3,000 to the Governor of Central Provinces and Berar and Rs. 2,750 to the rest, but the Secretary of State may in any particular case for special reasons increase the rate of the above leave allowance to such amount, not exceeding Rs. 5,500 per month as appears to him just.

### **The Provincial Legislature.**

There shall for every Province be a Provincial Legislature which shall consist of His Majesty represented by the Governor, and

- (a) in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Assam, two Chambers,

- (b) in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar, the North-West Frontier Province, Orissa and Sind one Chamber.

The two chambers shall be known as the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.

A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in a Provincial Legislature unless he—

- (a) is a British subject or the Ruler or a subject of an Indian State which has acceded to the Federation, or if it is so prescribed with respect to any Province, the Ruler or a subject of any prescribed Indian State ; and
- (b) is, in the case of a seat in a Legislative Assembly not less than twenty-five years of age, and in the case of a seat in a Legislative Council, not less than thirty years of age ; and
- (c) possesses such, if any, of the other qualification specified in or prescribed under the Fifth Schedule to the Act, as may be appropriate in his case.

A member of a Legislature, if otherwise duly qualified, shall be eligible to be chosen to serve for a further term.

*The allocation of Seats in Provincial Legislative Assemblies are as per table below:—*

PROVINCES.	Total Seats.	General Seats.		Seats for representatives of backward areas and tribes.	Sikh Seats.	Muhammadan Seats.	Anglo-Indian Seats.	European Seats.	Indian Christian Seats.	Seats for representatives of Commerce, Industry, Mining and Planting.	Land-holders Seats.	University Seats.	Seats for representatives of labour.	Seats for Women.				
		Total of General Seats.	General Seats reserved for scheduled castes.											General.	Sikh.	Muhammadan.	Anglo-Indian.	Indian Christian.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Madras	215	146	30	1	...	28	2	3	8	6	6	1	6	6	...	1	...	1
Bombay	175	114	15	1	...	29	2	3	3	19	2	1	7	5	...	1	...	...
Bengal	250	78	30	...	...	117	3	11	2	3	5	2	8	2	...	2	1	...
United Provinces	228	140	20	...	...	64	1	2	3	3	6	1	3	4	...	2	...	...
Punjab	175	42	8	...	31	39	1	1	2	1	5	1	3	1	1	2	...	...
Bihar	152	86	15	7	...	...	1	2	1	4	4	1	3	3	...	1	...	...
Central Provinces & Berar	112	84	20	1	...	14	1	1	...	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...
Assam	108	47	7	9	...	34	...	1	1	11	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
North Western Frontier Provinces	50	9	...	...	3	36	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	60	44	6	5	...	4	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Sind	60	18	...	...	...	33	...	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...

Every Legislative Assembly of every Province, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for their first meeting and no longer.

Every Legislative Council shall be a permanent body not subject to dissolution, but as near as may be one-third of the members thereof shall retire in every third year.

The Chamber or Chambers of each Provincial Legislature shall be summoned to meet once at least in every year; and the Governor may in his discretion from time to time.

- (i) Summon the Chambers or either Chamber to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit;
- (ii) Prorogue the Chamber or Chambers;
- (iii) Dissolve the Legislative Assembly.

The Governor may in his discretion address these Chambers individually or jointly and may send messages to these bodies whether with respect to a Bill then pending in the Legislature or otherwise. Every Minister and Advocate-General shall have the right to speak in and otherwise take part in the proceedings of either Chamber.

There shall be in each provincial Legislature a Speaker and his Deputy. They should



be members of the Legislature and elected by them. In the Legislative Councils they are known as President and the Deputy. The Speaker or President shall have a casting vote. These are presiding officers who have certain disciplinary powers as regards the control of the proceedings of the Chamber in which they preside.

A Speaker or his Deputy must vacate office if he ceases to be a Member. Their salary is to be fixed by Act of Legislature.

All questions in the Chambers are determined by majority of the votes of the members present. A quorum of one-sixth is required by law for valid proceedings in the lower Chamber and of ten members present in the Upper Chamber.

The Chambers are entitled to make their own rules of Procedure; but the Governor, in his discretion and after consulting the Speaker or the President, is entitled to make rules,

- (1) for regulating the procedure of, and the conduct of business in the Chamber in relation to any matter which affects the discharge of his functions in so far as he is by or under the Act required to act in his discretion, or to exercise his individual judgment;

- (ii) for securing the timely completion of the financial business ;
- (iii) for prohibiting the discussion of, or the asking of questions on any matter connected with any Indian State, unless the Governor in his discretion is satisfied that the matter affects the interests of the Provincial Government or of a British subject ordinarily resident in the province, and has given his consent to the matter being discussed, or to the question being asked ;
- (iv) for prohibiting, save with the consent of Governor in his discretion ;
  - (a) discussion of or the asking of questions on any matter connected with relations between His Majesty or the Governor-General and any foreign State or Prince ; or
  - (b) the discussion, except in relation to estimates, of expenditure of, or the asking of questions on, any matter connected with the tribal areas, or arising out of or affecting the administration of an excluded area ; or
  - (c) the discussion of, or asking of questions on, the personal conduct of the Ruler of any Indian State or a

member of the ruling family thereof ;

and, if and in so far as any rule made by the Governor is inconsistent with any rule made by a chamber, the rule made by the Governor shall prevail.

The Legislature is debarred, by Section 86(1), from discussing the conduct of any Judge of a Federal Court or of a High Court which includes any Court in a Federated State.

Sub-section (2) of the same section provides that

“If the Governor in his discretion certifies that the discussion of a Bill introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Provincial Legislature, or of any specified clause of a Bill, or of any amendment moved or proposed to be moved to a Bill, would affect the discharge of his special responsibility for the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of the Province or any part thereof, he may in his discretion direct that no proceedings, or no further proceedings, shall be taken in relation to the Bill, clause or amendment, and effect shall be given to the direction.”

All proceedings in the Legislature of a Province shall be conducted in the English language.

age ; but members not familiar or not sufficiently acquainted with the English language will be permitted to use another language.

Members of the Provincial Legislatures shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by Act of the Provincial Legislature.

### **Says Section 99**

(1) Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Federal Legislature may make laws for the whole or any part of British India or for any Federated State, and a Provincial Legislature may make laws for the Province or any part thereof.

\* (2) Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by the preceding subsection, no Federal law shall, on the ground that it would have extra-territorial operation, be deemed to be invalid in so far as it applies ;

- (a) to British subjects and servants of the Crown in any part of India ; or
- (b) to British subjects who are domiciled in any part of India wherever they may be ; or
- (c) to, or to persons on, ships or aircrafts registered in British India or any Federated State, wherever they may be ; or

- (d) in the case of a law with respect to a matter accepted in the Instrument of Accession of a Federated State as a matter with respect to which the Federal Legislature may make laws for that State, to subjects of that State wherever they may be; or
- (e) in the case of a law for the regulation or discipline of any naval, military, or air force raised in British India, to members of, and persons attached to, employed with, or following that force, wherever they may be.

Broadly speaking, the territorial extent of a Provincial Legislature's authority is confined to the Province; presumably with regard to all British subjects within the Province and with reference to subjects on which under Section 100, Schedule VII, List 2 and 3, the Provincial Legislature is allowed to legislate.

### **Section 100 Provides**

(1) Notwithstanding anything in the two succeeding sub-sections, the Federal Legislature has, and a Provincial Legislature has not, power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List I in the Seventh Schedule to this Act (hereafter called the Federal Legislative List).

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the next succeeding sub-section, the Federal Legislature, and subject to the next succeeding sub-section, a Provincial Legislature also, have power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List III in the said Schedule (hereinafter called "the concurrent Legislative List").

(3) Subject to the two preceding sub-sections, the Provincial Legislature has, and the Federal Legislature has not, power to make laws for a Province or any part thereof with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List II in the said Schedule (hereinafter called "the Provincial Legislative List").

(4) The Federal Legislature has power to make laws with respect to matters enumerated in the Provincial Legislative List except for a Province or any part thereof.

Under the above arrangement, there is an exclusive Federal List of subjects on which the Federal Legislature alone is competent to legislate. Likewise there is an exclusive Provincial list of subjects, on which the Provincial Legislature is alone competent to legislate. Broadly speaking, matters of a common national concern—applicable more or less to all parts of India, are included in the exclusive Federal List; while matters primarily of local provincial concern—chiefly of an administrative nature—

are reserved to the Provincial Legislature to legislate upon.

But, on subjects, on which both the Federal and the Provincial Legislature have interest, or which relate to more than one province, room is left for common or concurrent legislation, subject to the provisions of Section 107, which says :—

- (1) If any provision of a Provincial law is repugnant to any provision of a Federal law which the Federal Legislature is competent to enact, or to any provision of an existing Indian law with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the concurrent Legislative List, then, subject to the provisions of this section, the Federal Law, whether passed before or after the Provincial law, or as the case may be, the existing Indian law, shall prevail, and the Provincial law shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void.
- (2) where a Provincial law with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the concurrent Legislative List contains any provision repugnant to the provisions of an earlier Federal law or an existing Indian law with respect to that matter, then, if the Provincial law, having

been reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General, or for the significance of His Majesty's pleasure, has received the assent of the Governor-General or of His Majesty, the Provincial law shall in that province prevail, but nevertheless the Federal Legislature may at any time enact further legislation with respect to the same matter : provided that no Bill or amendment for making any provision repugnant to any Provincial law, which having been so reserved, has received the assent of the Governor-General or His Majesty, shall be introduced or moved in either Chamber of the Federal Legislature, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in his discretion.

- (3) If any provision of a law of a Federated State is repugnant to a Federal law which extends to that State, the Federal law, whether passed before or after the law of the State, shall prevail, and the law of the State shall, to the extent of the repugnancy be void.

In these provisions, an attempt has been made to solve the cases of conflict of jurisdiction or legislation on common subjects, or between



earlier or later legislation by different authorities. The Federal Legislature is given a certain pre-eminence, in that it is allowed to prevail, in cases of conflict with a Provincial law on the same subject; while the Provincial legislation is void *ipso facto*, in so far as it is repugnant to the Federal legislation.

The peculiar condition of India,—and particularly the traditions, conventions, and common ground, created by the slow evolution of Provincial autonomy in this country, may explain the necessity of

- (i) making certain exclusive lists of subjects on which the Federal and the Provincial legislatures respectively can legislate;
- (ii) making one more common list, on which both may legislate, the Federal Legislature prescribing the common mode or form, the provincial legislation on the same subject laying down the forms and terms of the actual administration or executive action;
- (iii) providing for a solution of conflict whenever overlapping legislation takes place; and
- (iv) assigning certain reserve powers to the Federal Legislature to (a) legislate for more than one Province

even on exclusively provincial subjects; (b) as also in cases of emergency.

**Section 102 says** .

- (1) Notwithstanding anything in the preceding sections of this Chapter, the Federal Legislation shall, if the Governor-General has in his discretion declared by a proclamation (in this Act referred to as a "Proclamation of Emergency") that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India is threatened, whether by war or internal disturbance, have power to make laws for a Province or any part thereof with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Provincial Legislative List : Provided that no Bill or Amendment for the purposes aforesaid shall be introduced or moved without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in his discretion, and the Governor-General shall not give his sanction unless it appears to him that the provision proposed to be made is a proper provision in view of the nature of the emergency.
- (2) Nothing in this section shall restrict the power of a Provincial Legisla-

ture to make any law which under this Act it has power to make, but if any provision of a Provincial law is repugnant to any provision of a Federal law which the Federal Legislature has under this section power to make, the Federal law, whether passed before or after the Provincial law, shall prevail, and the Provincial law shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, but so long as the Federal law continues to have effect, be void.

- (3) A Proclamation of emergency (a) may be revoked by a subsequent Proclamation; (b) shall be communicated to the Secretary of State and shall be laid by him before each House of Parliament; and (c) shall cease to operate at the expiration of six months, unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.
- (4) A law made by the Federal Legislature which that Legislature would not but for the issue of a Proclamation of Emergency have been competent to make shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months after the

Proclamation has ceased to operate, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the expiration of the said period.

It must be noted that this Proclamation of Emergency is essentially different from that contemplated in section 45 (or in section 93) which the Governor-General (or the Governor) can issue on his own, in a situation, in which in his opinion, the Government of the country can not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1935, while under the Proclamation of Emergency under Section 102 the situation is such that the Governor-General declares "a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India is endangered." The former, under section 45, may simply be a political impasse, wherein the Government of the Federation cannot, in the opinion of the Governor-General, be carried on, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution; while the Emergency contemplated in Section 102 must be almost a national calamity which imperils the security of the whole country. The same applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Proclamation issued by a Governor under section 93. A Proclamation of Emergency lasts only for six months unless earlier revoked, or unless approved by specific resolutions by both Houses of Parliament. But the machinery of Government created under a Governor-General's Proclamation under section

45 may endure for three years and may even involve the abolition or abrogation of the entire Federal structure of the Commonwealth of India.

**Section 104 says**

- (1) The Governor-General may by public notification empower either the Federal Legislature or Provincial Legislature to enact a law with respect to any matter not enumerated in any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule to this Act, including a law imposing a tax not mentioned in any such List, and the executive authority of the Federation or of a Province, as the case may be, shall extend to the administration of any law so made, unless the Governor-General so directs.
- (2) In the discharge of his functions under this section the Governor-General shall act in his discretion.

*Power of British Parliament.*

The supreme power of the British Parliament to legislate for British India, or any part thereof, is expressly saved and reserved by Section 110. Neither the Federal nor any Provincial Legislature is empowered to make any laws affecting the Sovereign or the Royal Family, or the Succession to the Crown, or the Sovereignty, dominion or suzerainty of the Crown in any

part of India, or the law of British Nationality, or the Army Act, the Air Force Act, or the Naval Discipline Act, or the Law of Prize or Prize Courts.

*Constitutional Safeguards.*

Apart from these specific restrictions, there are the provisions of Section 108, which require previous sanction of the Governor-General to be given in his discretion for the introduction of certain classes of Bills in the Federal or the Provincial Legislatures; and of the Governor, similarly, regarding certain matters of Provincial legislation.

The specific wording of the Section is as follows :—

(1) Unless the Governor-General in his discretion thinks fit to give his previous sanction, there shall not be introduced into, or moved in, either Chamber of the Federal Legislature, any Bill or Amendment which—

- (a) repeals, amends or is repugnant to any provisions of any Act of Parliament extending to British India; or
- (b) repeals, amends or is repugnant to any Governor-General's or Governor's Act, or any Ordinance promulgated in his discretion by the Governor-General or a Governor; or
- (c) affects matters as respects which the Governor-General is, by or under

this Act, required to act in his discretion; or

- (d) repeals, amends or affects any Act relating to any police force; or
- (e) affects the procedure for criminal proceedings in which European British subjects are concerned; or
- (f) subjects persons not resident in British India to greater taxation than persons resident in British India or subjects companies not wholly controlled and managed in British India to greater taxation than companies wholly controlled and managed therein; or
- (g) affects the grant of relief from any Federal tax on income in respect of income taxed or taxable in the United Kingdom.

(2) Unless the Governor-General in his discretion thinks fit to give his previous sanction, there shall not be introduced into, or moved in, a Chamber of a Provincial Legislature any Bill or Amendment which—

- (a) repeals, amends or is repugnant to any provisions of any Act of Parliament extending to British India; or
- (b) repeals, amends or is repugnant to any Governor-General's Act, or any

Ordinance promulgated in his discretion by the Governor-General; or

(c) affects matters as respects which the Governor-General is, by or under this Act, required to act in his discretion; or

(d) affects the procedure for criminal proceedings in which European British subjects are concerned;

and unless the Governor of the Province in his discretion thinks fit to give his previous sanction there shall not be introduced or moved any Bill or Amendment which--

(i) repeals, amends or is repugnant to any Governor's Act, or any Ordinance promulgated in his discretion by the Governor; or

(ii) repeals, amends or affects any Act relating to any police force.

#### *Provincial Expenditures.*

The Governor shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before the Chamber or Chambers of the Legislature a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Province for that year. The estimates of expenditure embodied in the annual financial statement shall show separately—

(a) the sums required to meet expenditure described by the Act as



expenditure charged upon the revenues of the Province; and

- (b) the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the revenues of the Province,

and shall distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure, and indicate the sums, if any, which are included solely because the Governor has directed their inclusion as being necessary for the due discharge of any of his special responsibilities.

The following expenditure shall be expenditure charged on the revenues of each Province—

- (a) the salary and allowances of the Governor and other expenditure relating to his office for which provision is required to be made by order in Council;
- (b) debt charges for which the Province is liable, including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges, and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt;
- (c) the salaries and allowances of Ministers, and of the Advocate-General;
- (d) expenditure in respect of the salaries and allowances of Judges of any High Court;

- (e) expenditure connected with the administration of any areas which are for the time being excluded areas;
- (f) any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal;
- (g) any other expenditure declared by the Act of 1935 or any Act of the Provincial Legislature to be so charged.

Any question whether any proposed expenditure falls within a class of expenditure charged on the revenues of the Province shall be decided by the Governor in his discretion.

So much of the estimates of expenditure as relates to expenditure charged upon the revenues of a Province shall not be submitted to the vote of the Legislative Assembly, but that does not prevent the discussion in the Legislature of those estimates other than the salary and allowances of the Governor and his office.

### *Financial Bills.*

Section 82 provides for special provisions as to Financial Bills :—

- (1) A Bill or Amendment making provision—
  - (a) for imposing or increasing any tax;  
or
  - (b) for regulating the borrowing of money or the giving of any guaran-

tee by the Province, or for amending the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Province; or

- (c) for declaring any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the revenues of the Province, or for increasing the amount of any such expenditure.

shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the Governor, and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in a Legislative Council.

### **Indian Legislative Lists.**

The following is a summary of the (a) Federal Legislative List, (b) Provincial Legislative List and (c) the Concurrent Legislative List :—

(a)—

1. His Majesty's naval, military and air forces.
2. Naval, Military and air force works ; local self-government in cantonment areas.
3. External affairs.
4. Ecclesiastical affairs, including European cemeteries.
5. Currency, coinage and legal tender.
6. Public debt of the Federation.

7. Posts and Telegraphs, including telephones, wireless, broadcasting, Post Office Savings Bank.

8. Federal Public Service.

9. Federal Pensions.

10. The Imperial Library, the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum and the Victoria Memorial.

11. The Benares Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University.

12. The Survey of India, the Geological, Botanical and Zoological Surveys of India, Federal Meteorological organisations.

13. Ancient and historical monuments.

14. Census.

15. Emigration and Immigration.

16. Port quarantine etc.

17. Federal Railways.

18. Maritime Shipping and Navigation, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

19. Major Ports ; Light Houses.

20. Air craft and air navigation, aerodromes.

21. Carriage of passengers and goods by sea or by air.

22. Copyright, inventions, designs, and trade marks.

23. Cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes.
24. Arms, firearms, ammunition.
25. Explosives.
26. Opium, cultivation and manufacture or sale for export.
27. Petroleum and other liquids.
28. The Incorporation, regulation and winding-up of Trading Corporations.
29. Development of industries.
30. Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields.
31. Regulation of mines and oilfields.
32. The Law of Insurance.
33. The conduct of Banking business by corporations.
34. Elections to the Federal Legislatures.
35. The salaries of the Federal Ministers, of the President and Vice-President of the Council of State and of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Federal Assembly, the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Federal Legislatures.
36. Duties of Customs, including export duty.

37. Duties of excise on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India except—

- (a) Alcoholic liquors for human consumption.
- (b) Opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs.
- (c) Medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (b) above.

38. Corporation Tax.

39. Salt.

40. State lotteries.

41. Naturalisation.

42. Migration within India from or into a Governor's Province or a Chief Commissioner's Province.

43. Establishment of Standards of weight.

44. Ranchi European Mental Hospital.

45. Jurisdiction and powers of all Courts except the Federal Court.

46. Taxes on income other than agricultural income.

47. Taxes on the capital value of the assets, of individual and companies, taxes on the capital of the companies.

48. Duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land.

49. The rates of stamp duty in respect of bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bills of lading, letters of credit, policies of insurance, proxies and receipts.

50. Terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway or air, taxes on railway fares and freights.

(b)—

1. Public order; the administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Federal Court; preventive detention.

2. Police, including railway and village police.

3. Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions etc.

4. Public debt of the Province.

5. Provincial Public Service and Provincial Public Service Commission.

6. Provincial pensions.

7. Works, lands and buildings for Provinces.

8. Compulsory acquisition of land.

9. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the Province.

10. Elections to Provincial Legislatures.

11. The salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and if there is a Legislative Council, of the President and Deputy President thereof; the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Provincial Legislatures.

12. Local Governments—the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities etc.

13. Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries; registration of births and deaths.

14. Burials and burial grounds.

15. Education.

16. Roads, bridges, ferries and other means of communication not specified in the Federal List, minor railways, municipal tramways, ropeways.

17. Water supplies, irrigation, and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.

18. Agriculture, improvement of stocks etc.



19. Rights in or over land, land tenures, collection of rent, transfer, alienation, Courts of Wards etc.

20. Forests.

21. Fisheries.

22. Gas and gas works.

23. Trade and Commerce within the Province ; markets and fairs ; money lending and money lenders ; Inns and Innskeepers.

24. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods ; weights and measures.

25. Relief of the poor ; unemployment.

26. Charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments.

27. Theatres, dramatic performances and cinemas.

28. Betting and gambling.

29. Taxes on agricultural income.

30. Taxes on lands and buildings, hearths and windows.

31. Land Revenue, assessment and collection, maintenance of land records etc.

32. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.

33. Capitation Taxes.

34. Taxes on professions, trades, callings or employments.

35. Taxes on animals and boats.

36. Taxes on sale of goods and on advertisement.

37. Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling.

38. Dues on passengers and goods carried on inland water ways.

39. Tolls.

(c)—

1. Criminal Law.

2. Criminal Procedure.

3. Removal of prisoners and accused persons from one unit to another unit.

4. Civil Procedure.

5. Evidence and oaths.

6. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors; adoption.

7. Wills, intestacy and succession.

8. Transfer of property.

9. Trusts and Trustees.

10. Contracts including partnerships.

11. Arbitration.

12. Bankruptcy and insolvency; administrators-general and official trustees.

13. Legal, medical and other professions.

14. Newspapers, books and printing presses.
15. Lunacy and mental deficiency.
16. Poisons and dangerous drugs.
17. Mechanically propelled vehicles ; Boilers.
18. Prevention of cruelty to animals.
19. European vagrancy ; criminal tribes.
20. Factories ; welfare of labour, provident funds, employer's liability and workmen's compensation, health insurance, old age pensions.
21. Unemployment insurance.
22. Trade Unions ; industrial and labour disputes.
23. Electricity.
24. The sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.

### **The Federal Railway Authority.**

The Executive Authority of the Federation in respect of the regulation and construction, maintenance and operation of railways shall be exercised by a Federal Railway Authority. It extends to the carrying on in connection with any Federal Railways of such undertakings, as in the opinion of the authority, it is expedient should be carried on in connection therewith

and to the making and carrying into effect of arrangements with other persons for the carrying on by those persons of such undertakings provided that in respect to its powers, the Authority shall be subject to any relevant provisions of any Federal, Provincial or existing Indian law and to the relevant provisions of the law of any Federated State. Not less than three-sevenths of the members of the Authority shall be appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion and the Governor-General shall in his discretion appoint a member of the Authority to be its President.

A person shall not be qualified to be appointed or to be a member of the Authority—

- (a) unless he has had experience in Commerce, industry, agriculture, finance, or administration ; or
- (b) if he is, or within the twelve months last preceding has been
  - (i) a member of the Federal or any Provisional Legislature ; or
  - (ii) in the service of the Crown in India ; or
  - (iii) a railway official in India.

The Governor-General, exercising his individual judgment, may terminate the appointment of any member if satisfied that that mem-

ber is for any reason unable or unfit to continue to perform the duties of his office.

Of the first members of the Authority, three shall be appointed for three years; subject to this a member of the Authority shall be appointed for five years and shall be eligible for re-appointment for a further term not exceeding five years.

The Governor-General, in his individual judgment, may determine the salary and allowances of the members of the Authority. All acts of the Authority and all questions before them shall be done and decided by a majority of the members present and voting at a meeting of the Authority. In case of an equality of votes at any meeting the person presiding shall have a casting vote. A person or persons deputed by the Governor-General to represent him may attend and speak at any meeting of the Authority but not vote.

At the head of the Executive Staff of the Authority there shall be a Chief Railway Commissioner, being a person with experience in railway administration, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General, exercising his individual judgment, after consultation with the Authority. The Chief Railway Commissioner shall be assisted in the performance of his duties by a Financial Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General, and by such

additional Commissioners, being persons with experience in railway administration, as the Authority on the recommendation of the Chief Railway Commissioner may appoint.

The Chief Railway Commissioner shall not be removed from office except by the Authority and with the approval of the Governor-General, exercising his individual judgment, and the financial commissioner shall not be removed from office except by the Governor-General, exercising his individual judgment.

The Chief Railway Commissioner and the Financial Commissioner shall have the right to attend any meeting of the Authority, and the Financial Commissioner shall have the right to require any matter which relates to, or affects finance to be referred to the Authority.

The Authority shall not be liable to pay Indian income tax or super tax on any of its income, profits and gains.

The Authority in discharging their functions shall act on business principles, due regard being had by them to the interests of agriculture, industry, commerce and the general public and shall be guided by such instructions on questions of policy as may be given to them by the Federal Government.

The Authority shall establish, maintain and control a fund—which shall be known as

the "Railway Fund"—and all moneys received by the Authority, whether on revenue account or on capital account, in the discharge of their functions and all moneys provided, whether on revenue account or on capital account, out of the revenues of the Federation to enable them to discharge those functions shall be paid into that Fund, and all expenditure, whether on revenue account or on capital account, required for the discharge of their functions shall be defrayed out of that Fund.

The receipts of the Authority on revenue account in any financial year shall be applied in—

- (a) defraying working expenses :
- (b) meeting payments due under contracts or agreements to railway undertakings ;
- (c) paying pensions, and contributions to provident funds ;
- (d) repaying to the revenues of the Federation so much of any pensions and contributions to provident funds charged on those revenues as is attributable to service on railways in India ;
- (e) making due provisions for maintenance, renewals, improvements and depreciation ;

- (f) making to the revenues of the Federation any payments by way of interest ; and
- (g) defraying other expenses properly chargeable against revenue in that year.

Any surpluses on revenue account shall be apportioned between the Federation and the Authority in accordance with a scheme to be prepared and from time to time reviewed by the Federal Government.

The Federation may provide any moneys whether on revenue account or capital account for the purposes of the Railway Authority.

There shall be deemed to be owing from the Authority to the Federation such sum as may be agreed or, in default of agreement, determined by the Governor-General in his discretion, to be equivalent to the amount of the moneys provided, whether before or after the passing of the Act of 1935, out of the revenues of India, or of the Federation for capital purposes in connection with railways in India—exclusive of Burma of course—and the Authority shall out of their receipts on revenue account pay to the Federation interest on that amount at such rate as may be so agreed or determined and also make payments in reduction of the principal of that amount in accordance with a repayment scheme so agreed or determined.



The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Authority shall be audited and certified by, or on behalf of, the Auditor-General of India.

The Authority shall publish annually a report of their operations during the preceding year and a statement of accounts.

Provision is made by section 191 of the Act for the Governor-General to appoint a Railway Rates Committee to give advice to the Authority in connection with any dispute between persons using, or desiring to use, a railway and the Authority as to rates or traffic facilities which the Governor-General may require the Authority to refer to the Committee.

Section 196 of the Act provides for the establishment of a Railway Tribunal consisting of a President and two other persons to be selected to act in each case by the Governor-General in his discretion, being persons with railway, administrative or business experience, to exercise such jurisdiction as is conferred on it by the Act of 1935.

The President shall be one of the judges of the Federal Court, to be appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and shall hold office for not less than five years.

An appeal shall lie to the Federal Court from any decision of the Railway Tribunal on

a question of law. The members of the Tribunal, other than the President, shall be paid out of the revenues of the Federation such remuneration as may be determined by the Governor-General in his discretion and the administrative expenses including the above remuneration shall be charged on the revenues of the Federation.

### **The Public Services.**

The actual work of administration in the provinces as well as in the central government is entrusted to the various Public Servants, who are divided in

1. All-India Service.
2. Central Service Class I.
3. Central Service Class II.
4. Railway Service Class I.
5. Railway Service Class II.
6. Provincial Service.

Appointments to some of the above are made by the Secretary of State; to others by the Governor-General or the Central Authority; to still others by the Railway Authority; and by the Governor or Provincial Authority. Many, but not all, of these services are recruited on the advice of the several Public Services Commissions for the Federation and the Provinces. In a very few cases, like that of the Indian Civil Service proper, some of the first appointments are made according to the results of the public competitive examina-

tions. But the practice of public competitive examination is distinctly on the wane, and, even in the Indian Civil Service, some appointments are now made otherwise than by an open competitive examination.

All-India Services consist of the Civil Service proper, the Indian Police Service, the Foreign Service, the Service of Engineers, the Medical Service (Civil) certain branches of the Educational Service, the Agricultural Service and the Veterinary Service.

The Provincial Servants, exclusive of the members of the All-India Service serving in the Provinces, work generally in each particular province without being transferred from Province to Province or from Province to centre. Generally speaking, they comprise the middle grades of posts in the entire Civil Administration of the country. Appointments to these Services are made by the Provincial Governments, who also regulate their conditions of service.

As for the services under the charge of the Government of India—the Central Services—they comprise the Central Secretariat, the Railway Service, the Posts and Telegraph Service, and the Imperial Customs Service. A few of the appointments in these services are made by the Secretary of State for India, but the large majority of these appointments are made by the Government of India. But it must be

noted that apart from the above services there is the Defence Service, including Civil Officers and the Clerical Staff in work relating to Defence Services, either directly in the Departments of Defence or incidentally. By Section 240, the following points are made clear beyond the possibility of a doubt :—

- (1) All people in the Civil Service or who hold civil posts under the Crown, in India, hold office during His Majesty's pleasure. This is irrespective of the authority appointing, or the place of Service.
- (2) None of these persons can be dismissed from the Service of the Crown, except by an authority which is equal to the authority that made the first appointment.
- (3) Neither dismissal nor reduction in rank can be made, unless proper opportunity is given to the person concerned to make his defence, or show cause why the proposed action should not be taken against him.

To this last there are two exceptions, namely,—

- (a) A person may be dismissed or reduced in rank on the ground that he is guilty of conduct which has led to his conviction on a criminal charge; and

- (b) If the authority entitled to dismiss or reduce such a person in rank is satisfied, for reasons recorded in writing by that Authority, that it is not possible to give the person the opportunity to defend himself as required above, the above provisions may be dispensed with.

Section 241 provides for recruitment for the Service of the Federation or of the Provinces. So far as the Federal Services or posts in connections with the affairs of the Federation, are concerned, appointments are to be made by the Governor-General, or by such person as may be directed by him to do so. So far as the Provincial Services, or posts in connection with the affairs of the Provinces are concerned appointments are to be made by the Governor, or by such person as may be directed by the Governor in that behalf.

The conditions of service of people serving the Crown in a civil capacity must be prescribed by the Governor-General, under rules made for the purpose, so far as persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Federation are concerned, and by Provincial Governors in so far as persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Provinces are concerned. The rules must be so framed that, (a) so far as persons serving in a civil capacity before coming into effect of the Provincial Autonomy portion of

the Act of 1935 are concerned, no order, which would alter any rule, or interpret to his disadvantage any rule regulating the conditions of service of an officer, could be made, except by the authority which, on the 8th March 1926, was competent to make such an order, or by some person empowered in this behalf, by the Secretary of State. Even if any rules are made by the Provincial Governments which would alter the conditions of service, or which would be interpreted to the disadvantage of the Public Servant concerned, an ample right of appeal is provided to any such aggrieved person against any order

- (a) which punishes or formally censures him; or,
- (b) which alters or interprets to his disadvantage any rule by which his service is regulated; or
- (c) which terminates his appointment otherwise than before the completion of the age fixed for superannuation.

Those persons in the service of the Crown in a civil capacity, whose rights were not similarly regulated or provided for before 1926, are also granted, by section 241(3)(c), the right of at least one appeal against any such order. except and unless the order is made by the Governor-General or by the Governor.

The Anglo-Indian Community has been given a preference over other communities, by Section 242, with regard to appointments in the Railway, the Customs, the Postal and Telegraph services.

Section 243 requires, notwithstanding anything in the other provisions of the Act, that the conditions of service in the Police force are to be determined by Acts relating to such force in the Provinces.

As regards certain posts in the Federal Court or the Provincial High Courts, in making appointments to the staff of these Courts, the places of the Governor-General and the Governors are to be taken up respectively by the Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justices of High Courts.

The Secretary of State retains the right, from and after the commencement of the new constitution in the Provinces, to make appointments to the Indian Civil Service, to the Indian Medical Service (Civil) and the Indian Police Service, unless and until Parliament otherwise orders. Sub-sections 2 and 3 of Section 244 provide :—

- (2) Until Parliament otherwise determines, the Secretary of State may also make appointments to any service or services which at any time after the said date (commencement of Autonomy) he may deem it neces-

sary to establish for the purpose of securing the recruitment of suitable persons to fill civil posts in connection with the discharge of any functions of the Governor-General which the Governor-General is by or under the Act required exercise in his discretion.

- (3) The respective strengths of the said Services shall be such as the Secretary of State may from time to time prescribe and the Secretary of State shall in each year cause to be laid before each House of Parliament a statement of the appointments made thereto and the vacancies therein.

The Secretary of State may also make appointments in the Irrigation Departments of the Provinces.

The Secretary of State is entitled by Section 246 to make rules laying down the character, and the number of civil posts under the Crown which are to be filled up by persons appointed by him—other than posts in connection with the discretionary functions of the Governor-General. The promotions and posting of these reserved posts, shall be made by the Governor-General exercising his individual judgment, so far as posts in connection with the Federation are concerned, and by the Governor



exercising his individual judgment so far as posts in connection with the Provinces are concerned. The salary and allowances of all such officers are to be charged on the revenues of the Province if they are serving in a Province, and as such will not be subject to the vote of the Federal or Provincial Legislature. All pensions, and Government contributions to any pension or provident fund on account of any such person must be charged on the revenues of the Federation.

### **Says Section 248**

- (1) If any person appointed to a Civil Service or a civil post by the Secretary of State is aggrieved by an order affecting his conditions of service and on due application to the person by whom the order was made does not receive the redress to which he considers himself entitled, he may, without prejudice to any other mode of obtaining redress, complain, if he is serving in connection with the affairs of the Federation, to the Governor-General, and if he is serving in connection with the affairs of a Province, to the Governor of the Province, and the Governor-General or Governor, as the case may be, shall examine into the complaint

and cause such action to be taken thereon as appears to him, exercising his individual judgment, to be just and equitable.

- (2) No order which punishes or formally censures any such person as aforesaid, or affects adversely his emoluments, or rights in respect of pension, or decides adversely to him the subject matter of any memorial, shall be made except by the Governor-General or the Governor as the case may be, each exercising his individual judgment.

Even under the exercise of powers given to the authorities in India, if any step is taken or policy adopted, which would prejudicially affect the conditions of service of any person appointed to a civil service or to a civil post by the Secretary of State, such persons or their representatives are entitled, under Section 249(1), to receive from the revenues of the Federation, or those of the Province, as the Secretary of State may direct, such compensation as he may consider just and equitable. All such compensatory payments are to be charged on the revenues of the Federation or of the Province. Sub-Section 3 of Section 249 declares :—

For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that the foregoing provi-

sions of this section (for compensation) in no way prohibit expenditure by the Governor-General, or as the case may be the Governor, from the revenues of the Federation or a Province by way of Compensation to persons who are serving or have served His Majesty in India in cases to which those provisions do not apply.

In Chapter III of Part X of the Act of 1935 provision is made for the appointment of Public Service Commissions, for the Federation, as well as for such Provinces as may desire to have this device for recruiting to the several services under their charge. The Act provides that two or more Provinces may agree to have a Common Public Service Commission.

The Chairman and other Members of a Public Service Commission shall be appointed by the Governor-General or the Governor as the case may be, provided at least one half of members of every such Commission shall be persons who have held office for at least ten years under the Crown in India.

In the case of the Federal Commission, the Governor-General in his discretion and, in the case of a Provincial Commission the Governor

of the Province in his discretion, may by regulations—

- (a) determine the number of members of the Commission, their tenure of office and their conditions of service; and
- (b) make provision with respect to the number of staff of the Commission and their conditions of service.

On ceasing to hold office—

- (a) the Chairman of the Federal Commission shall be ineligible for further employment under the Crown in India;
- (b) the Chairman of a Provincial Commission shall be eligible for appointment or as the Chairman or a member of the Federal Commission, or as the Chairman of another Provincial Commission, but not for any other employment under the Crown in India;
- (c) no other member of the Federal or of any Provincial Commission shall be eligible for any other appointment under the Crown in India without the approval of the Governor-General in his discretion.

The expenses of the Federal or a Provincial Public Service Commission, including any

salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of the members or staff of the Commission, shall be charged on the revenues of the Federation, or as the case may be the Province.

The duties of the Federal and Provincial Public Service Commissions are laid out in Section 266 as follows :—

- (1) To conduct examinations for appointments to the service of the Federation and the Provinces respectively.
- (2) If requested by any two or more Provinces so to do, to assist those Provinces in framing and operating schemes of joint recruitment for their forest services, and any other services for which candidates possessing special qualifications are required.
- (3) The Secretary of State as respects services and posts to which appointments are made by him, the Governor-General in his discretion as respects other services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Federation, and the Governor in his discretion as respects other services and posts in connection with the affairs of a Province, may make regulation specifying the

matters, on which, either generally, or in any particular class of case, or in any particular circumstances, it shall not be necessary for a Public Service Commission to be consulted. But subject to regulations so made, and to the provisions of the next succeeding sub-section, the Federal Commission, or as the case may be, the Provincial Commission shall be consulted,

- (a) on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to Civil Services and for civil posts;
- (b) on the principles to be followed in making appointments to Civil Services and posts, in making promotions and transfers from one service to another, and on the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotions or transfers;
- (c) on all disciplinary matters, including memorials or petitions relating to such matters;
- (d) on any claim by or in respect of a person who is serving or has served His Majesty in a civil capacity in India, that

any costs incurred by him in defending legal proceedings instituted against him in respects of acts done in the execution of his duty shall be paid out of the revenues of the Federation or the Province;

- (e) on any claim for the award of compensation in respect of injuries sustained by a person while serving His Majesty in a civil capacity in India, and any question as to the amount of any such award,

and it shall be the duty of a Public Service Commission to advise on any matter so referred to them and on any other matter which the Governor-General in his discretion, or as the case may be, the Governor in his discretion, may refer to them.

The functions of the Public Service Commission may be extended, under Section 267, by Act, of the Federal Legislatures or the Provincial Legislature, which may provide for the exercise of additional functions by these Commissions. But no Bill or Amendment for that purpose can be introduced or moved without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, or of the Governor in his discretion. Besides, it

must be a term of every such Act that the functions conferred by it must not be exercised—

- (i) in relation to any person appointed to a service or a post by the Secretary of State in Council, any officer in His Majesty's Forces, or any holder of a reserved post, except with the consent of the Secretary of State ;
- (ii) where the Act is Provincial Act, these functions must not be exercised in relation to any person who is not a member of one of the services of the Province, except with the consent of the Governor-General.

### **The Federal Court.**

There shall be a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary. Ordinarily the number of puisne judges shall not exceed six. Every judge of the Federal Court shall be appointed by His Majesty by warrant under Royal Sign Manual and shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years; provided he may resign or may be removed from his office by His Majesty on the ground of misbehaviour or of infirmity of mind or body.



A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a judge of the Federal Court unless he—

- (a) has been for at least five years a judge of a High Court in British India or in a Federated State; or
- (b) is a barrister of England or Northern Ireland of at least ten years standing or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland for at least ten years; or
- (c) has been for at least ten years a pleader of a High Court in British India or in a Federated State or of two or more such courts in succession.

There shall be paid to Judges of the Federal Court in respect of time spent on actual service salary at the following rates :—

Chief Justice Rs. 7,000 per month.

Other Judges Rs. 5,500 per month.

There shall be payable to a Chief Justice

- (a) on his retirement on attaining the age of sixty-five; or
- (b) on his retirement at an earlier date either after completing not less than twelve years' actual service, or on grounds approved by the Secretary of State, a pension at the rate of

£75 per annum in respect of each period of six months' service for pension; provided the pension shall not in any case exceed £2,000 per annum.

A gratuity of £3,000 is payable to the legal personal representatives of a Chief Justice if he dies during his service.

An equipment and travelling allowance of £500 is payable to a judge who was permanently resident in Europe at the date of his appointment. His Majesty in Council may hereafter determine the rights of puisne judges in respect of pensions. The Governor-General, exercising individual judgment may from time to time prescribe such reasonable allowances for expenses incurred in travelling on duty in India by a judge.

In case of temporary absence due to vacancy or any other cause, until a permanent Chief Justice has been appointed by His Majesty, the Governor-General may in his discretion appoint one of the judges as the Chief Justice.

The Federal Court shall be a Court of record and shall sit in Delhi and at such other place or places, if any, as the Chief Justice in India may, with the approval of the Governor-General, from time to time appoint.

Subject to the provisions of the Act of 1935, the Federal Court shall, to the exclusion of any other Court, have an original jurisdiction in any dispute between any two or more of the following parties, that is to say, the Federation, any of the Provinces or any of the Federated States, 'if and in so far as the dispute involves any question—whether of law or fact—on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends. Provided that the said jurisdiction shall not extend to—

(a) a dispute to which a State is a party, unless the dispute—

(i) concerns the interpretation of the Act of 1935 or of an Order in Council made under it, or the extent of legislative or executive authority vested in the Federation by virtue of the Instrument of Accession of the State; or

(ii) arises under an agreement made in relation to the administration in that State of a law of the Federal Legislature or otherwise concerns some matter with respect to which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws for the State; or

(iii) arises under an agreement made after the establishment of Federation with the approval of His

Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States between that State and the Federation or a Province, being an agreement which expressly provides that the said jurisdiction shall extend to such a dispute;

(b) a dispute arising under any agreement which expressly provides that the said jurisdiction shall not extend to such a dispute.

The Federal Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction shall not pronounce any judgment other than a declaratory judgment.

An appeal shall lie to the Federal Court from any judgment decree or final order of a High Court in British India, if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Act of 1935 or any Order in Council made in the Act.

The Federal Legislature may by Act provide that in such civil cases as may be specified in the Act an appeal shall lie to the Federal Court from a judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in British India without any certificate as previously enumerated. But no appeal shall lie under any such Act unless the amount or value of the subject matter of the dispute is not less than fifty thousand rupees.

An appeal may be brought to His Majesty in Council from a decision of the Federal Court from any judgment of the Federal Court given in the exercise of its original jurisdiction in any dispute which concerns the interpretation of the Act of 1935 or of an Order in Council made under it.

If at any time it appears to the Governor-General that a question of law has arisen or is likely to arise which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Federal Court upon it he may in his discretion refer the question to the Federal Court for consideration and the Court may, after such hearing as they think fit, report to the Governor-General thereon.

Power is given under Section 214 of the Act of 1935 to the Federal Court, to make rules, with the approval of the Governor-General, for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court including rules as to the persons practising before the Court and such other matters. The Federal Legislature may make provision by Act for conferring upon the Federal Court such supplementary powers not inconsistent with any of the provisions of the Act of 1935 as may appear to be necessary or desirable for the purpose of enabling the Court more effectively to exercise the jurisdiction conferred upon it by or under the Act of 1935.

All authorities, Civil and Judicial, throughout the Federation shall act in aid of the Federal Court.

In respect of British India and the Federated States, the Federal Court shall have power to make any order for the purpose of securing the attendance of any person, the discovery or production of any documents, or the investigation or punishment of any Contempt of Court, which any High Court in British India has power to make in respect of the territory within its jurisdiction, and any such orders, and any orders of the Federal Court as to the costs of and incidental to any proceedings shall be enforceable by all Courts and authorities in every part of British India or any Federated State as if they were orders duly made by the highest Court exercising Civil or Criminal jurisdiction in that part.

The administrative expenses of the Federal Court, including all salaries, allowances and pensions payable to the officers and servants of the Court, shall be charged upon the revenues of the Federation, and any fees or other moneys taken by the Court shall form part of those revenues. The Governor-General shall exercise his individual judgment as to the amount to be included in respect of the administrative expenses of the Federal Court in any estimates of expenditure laid by him before the Chambers of the Federal Legislatures.

### **Indian Posts and Telegraphs.**

This department is under the direct control of Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs whose office is attached to the Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India.

The Indian Empire, for postal purposes is divided into eight circles, namely Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Central, Madras, Punjab, and North-West Frontier, United Provinces, Sind and Baluchistan. Each of the first seven is in charge of a Postmaster-General and the last is controlled by the Director-General, Post and Telegraph.

The audit work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

### **THE INLAND TARIFF.**

#### *Letters—*

Not exceeding one tola ... 1 anna.

For additional tola or fractional  
thereof ... 6 pies.

The charge for an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter is double the deficiency.

#### *Book and Pattern Packets—*

For the first two and a half tolas or  
fraction thereof ... 6 pies.

For every additional two and a half  
 tolas, or fraction thereof, in ex-  
 cess of two and a half tolas ... 3 pies.

*Post cards—*

				As.	P.
Single	...	...	...	0	9
Reply	...	...	...	1	6

*Parcels—*

			Rs.	As.
Not exceeding 40 tolas	...	...	0	4
For every additional 40 tolas or part of the weight	...	...	0	4

Registration is compulsory in the case of  
 Parcels weighing over 440 tolas.

*Registration fee—*

For each letter, postcard, book or pattern  
 packet, or parcel to be registered. As. 3.

*Ordinary Money Order Fees—*

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10. ... As. 2.

On any sum exceeding Rs. 10, but  
 not exceeding Rs. 25 ... „ 4.

On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 but not exceed-  
 ing Rs. 600.

For each and every complete sum of Rs. 25,  
 four annas will be charged and four annas for  
 the remainder, provided that if the remainder  
 does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall  
 be only 2 annas.



*Telegraphic Money Order—*

The same as the fees for ordinary money orders plus a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland telegrams for actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance according as the telegram is to be sent as an 'express' or as an 'ordinary' message. A supplementary fee of two annas is also charged with each and every telegraphic money order.

*Value-payable fees—*

These are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the same as the ordinary fees for money-order.

*Insurance fees—*

	AS. P.
Where the value of insurance does not exceed Rs. 100      ...      ...	3 0
Where the value of insurance exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 150	4 0
Where the value insured exceeds Rs. 150 but does not exceed Rs. 200	5 0
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 200 and upto Rs. 1,000      ...      ...	2 0
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 1,000      ...	1 0

*Acknowledgment fee—*

For each registered article      ...	1 0
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*Registered Newspaper—*

Not exceeding 10 tolas ...	...	0	3
Exceeding 10 tolas but not exceeding 20 tolas ...	...	0	6
For every additional 20 tolas or part thereof ...	...	0	6

*Indian Postal Orders—*

Indian postal orders of the value of As. 8, Re. 1, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 are sold at Head and Sub-post offices. Commission for each is one anna.

*Identification cards—*

- The post office issue identity cards at a fee of Rupee one each. These establish the identity of the holder for postal transactions and remain current for three years.

*Wireless Licences—*

The Broadcast Receiver Licence can be obtained from the post office in that area on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 for a year. The renewal fee is Rs. 8 per year.

## THE FOREIGN TARIFF.

*Letters—*

As. p.

To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Egypt, and all British Colonies, Dominions and possession, except Palestine and Transjordan, for the first ounce ... 2 6

For every additional ounce or part of  
that weight ... 2 0

To other countries, colonies or places  
served by the foreign post office for  
the first ounce ... 3 6

For every additional ounce or part of  
that weight ... 2 0

*Post cards—*

Single ... 2 0

Reply ... 4 0

*Printed papers—*

For every two ounces or part thereof 0 9

*Business papers—*

For a packet not exceeding 10 ounces  
in weight ... 3 6

For every additional two ounces or  
part of that weight ... 0 9

*Samples—*

For the first 4 ounces or part thereof 1 6

For every additional 2 ounces ... 0 9

*Registration fee—*

For each letter, post-card and  
packet of printed or business papers  
and samples ... 3 annas.

For acknowledgment of regis-  
tered letters ... 3 annas.

*Money orders—*

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupee currency, the rates of commission are as follows :—.

On any sum not exceeding  
Rs. 10           ...           ...   3 annas.

On any sum exceeding Rs. 10  
but not exceeding Rs. 25   6 annas.

For each complete sum of Rs. 25 *six annas* and for the remainder provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only three annas.

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in sterling, the rates are as follows :—

On any sum not exceeding £1   4 annas.

For each additional pound upto  
£5                   ...           ...   3 annas.

**Air Mail Rates.***Air Fees—Inland.*

For a post card   ...   9 piès plus ordinary  
postage.

For a letter or packet   One anna for weight not  
exceeding half tola, 2  
annas for a weight  
exceeding half tola  
but not exceeding one

tola, and 2 annas for each additional tola or part thereof plus ordinary postage.

For money order ... One anna in addition to ordinary commission.

*Air Fees—Foreign.*

	For letters and Packets.	Post Cards Single.
To Iran, or Siam ...	3 as. per half oz.	2 as.
To Iraq, Palestine, Egypt, Malaya & Indo-China ...	4 as.     „	2 as.
To Greece, Italy, France, Irish Free State and Dutch East Indies ...	6 as.     „	2 as.
To Australia ...	8½ as.     „	2 as.
To U. S. A. ...	10 as.     „	3 as.

The combined rate of air fee and postage on a letter for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is 7½ annas for the first half ounce and 7 annas for every additional half ounce. The air fee on a packet is 6 annas per half ounce in addition to postage.

**Postal Statistics.**

Post-offices	...	23,695
Postal officials	...	103,568
Number of articles posted		1,180 millions.
Stamp sold for postal purposes	Rs.	67·4 millions.
Money orders		40·5 millions.
Value of money-order	Rs.	796 millions.
Indian Postal orders		382 thousands.
V. P. Articles	Rs.	186·7 millions.
Saving Bank Accounts		3,542,000

**Telegraph Department.***Inland Rates.***For delivery in India.**

	Express.		Ordinary.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Minimum charge	1	2	0	9
Each 'additional word over 8	0	2	0	1

**For delivery in Ceylon.**

	Express.		Ordinary.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Minimum charge	2	0	1	0
Each additional word over 12	0	3	0	2

*Greetings Telegrams.*

Greetings telegrams at special reduced rates may be sent on the following festive occasions :—

- (i) Christmas and New Year (ii) Christmas (iii) New Year (iv) Diwali (v) Birthday (vi) Id (vii) Conferment of title (viii) Marriage (ix) Examination (x) Bijoya (xi) Journeys (xii) Elections and (xiii) Acknowledgement for Greetings.

These greetings telegrams are sent out for delivery in specially printed forms and envelopes for each festive occasion.

Charges for greetings telegrams are as follows :—

		Express.		Ordinary.	
(a)	Name of the addressee and address ... 4 words				
(b)	Greeting indicated by a number ... 1 „	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
		0	12	0	6
(c)	Name of Sender 1 „				
	6 words)				
	Each additional word over 4 words in item (a) or 1 word in (c).	0	2	0	1

*Press Telegrams.*

These telegrams are sent to registered newspapers or news agencies by their registered titles.

### Foreign Rates.

The charges for foreign telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed.

The rates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland are :—

		Per word
		As.
Ordinary	...	15
Deferred	...	7½
D. L. T.	...	5

Deferred telegrams are accepted on condition that they will be transmitted after telegrams charged for at full rates or at press rates.

### Salt.

In India the main source of supply of salt is from four great sources—rock salt from salt range and Kohat mines of the Punjab, brine salt from the Sambhar Lake in Rajputana, and sea salt factories of Bombay, Madras and the mouth of Indus. The manufacture of these salts are done by the Government agencies.

The duty on salt varies from time to time. It was Rs. 2-8 in 1902, Rs. 2 in 1903, 1-8 in 1905, Re. 1 in 1907 and Rs. 1-4 in 1916. The variation in duty is due to varied consumption of the salt. In 1923 the duty was raised to Rs. 2-8 again but subsequently in 1924 it was reduced to Rs. 1-4. Upto 29th September 1931 the duty remained the same but on the 30th it



was raised to Rs. 1-9 and that duty is still in force.

The import duty and the excise duty were same but after the passing of Indian Salt Act in 1931, an additional custom duty of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  annas per maund was charged on foreign salt. From April 1936 the custom duty is reduced to three annas per maund.

### **Income Tax.**

The Income-tax was first introduced in India in 1860 to balance the budget, the rate being four per cent. on all incomes of five hundred rupees and upwards. Great many changes were introduced from time to time, in accordance with the financial stringency of the government. In every financial difficulty the authorities turn to income-tax as a means of raising fresh revenue. On an income of rupees thousand to Rs. 1,999 the tax was 2 pies on a rupee in 1931-32 and 4 pies in 1932-33. In 1936-37 the tax on income below Rs. 2,000 was abolished.

The head of the Income-tax department of a province is the Commissioner of Income-tax, who is appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The rest of the income-tax staff in a province are subordinate to him and they are appointed and dismissed by him.

# RATES OF INCOME TAX.

(A) In case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm :—  
RATE.

When the Total income is Rs. 2,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 5,000.	Six pies in the Rupee.
When the Total income is Rs. 5,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 10,000.	Nine pies in the rupee.
When the Total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 15,000.	One anna in the rupee.
When the Total income is Rs. 15,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 20,000.	One anna and 4 pies in the rupee.
When the Total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 30,000.	One anna and 7 pies in the rupee.
When the Total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 40,000.	One anna and 11 pies in the rupee.
When the Total income is Rs. 40,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 1,00,000.	Two annas and one pie in the rupee.
When the Total income is Rs. 1,00,000 or upwards ...	Two annas and two pies in the rupee.

(B) In case of every company and registered firm  
... Two annas and two pies  
whatever its total income ... in the rupee.

Over and above an income of thirty thousand, a super-tax in charged.  
Revenue from Income tax is Rs. 17,60 Lakhs.

**PRINCIPAL INDIAN STATES.**

There are about 700 States with an area of 712,508 sq. miles and a population of 81,310,845.

The Chiefs have gained protection against dangers from without. The paramount power acts for them in relation to foreign powers and other Indian States. The inhabitants are the subject of their rulers. These States have freedom of trade with British India.

**Alwar.**

It is a hilly tract of land in the east of Rajputana. The State was founded by Rao Pratap Singh. The State came under British Protection in 1803. The administration is carried on by His Highness Sewaj Maharaj Shri Tey Singhi, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., with the assistance of five ministers, members of his council and departmental officers. The State is rich in minerals.

Area—3,158 sq. miles.

Population—749,751.

Revenue—Rs. 37 lakhs.

Police Forces—722.

Salute—17 guns.

**Ajaigarh.**

In 1765 Guman Singh, a nephew of Pahar Singh, the chief of Jaipur, was granted Banda and Ajaigarh by his uncle. The present ruler

is His Highness Maharaja Sawai Bhupal Singh Bahadur.

Area—892 sq. miles.

Population—85,895.

Revenue—Rs. 5,28,000.

Police Force—53.

Salute—11 guns.

### **Alirajpur.**

The State was founded by Anand Deo Rathor in about 1440 A.D. The present ruler is His Highness Sir Pratap Singh, K.C.I.E. The Raja has full administrative power.

Area—836 sq. miles.

Population—101,963.

Revenue—Rs. 5,16,000.

Police Forces—144.

Salute—11 guns.

### **Akalot.**

The Raja is a Maratha of the Bhonsle family. The Raja has unlimited dynastic powers in respect of Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters but he can not try British subjects for capital offences without the permission of the Agent to the Governor-General. The present Raja Sahib is Meherban Shrimat Vijay Sinhrao.

Area—498 sq. miles.

Population—92,605.

Revenue—Rs. 6,36,000.

Police Forces—104.

**Bahawalpur.**

The dominant race in this State are Daud-putras, to which family the chief belongs. They claim descent from Abbas, uncle of the Prophet, and emigrated *via* Khorasan into Sind. In 1833, a treaty was made with the British Government, by which the independence of the State was recognized. The present ruler is Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan, G.C.S.I., K.C.S.I.

Area—16,434 sq. miles.

Population—984,612.

Revenue—Rs. 45,50,000.

Police Forces—926.

Salute—17 guns.

**Balasinor.**

The Nawab belongs to Babi family, the founder of which was the door-keeper (Babi) to the Moghul Emperor, in the seventeenth century. The present ruler is Nawab Jamiat Khan Manowar Khan.

Area—189 sq. miles.

Population—52,525.

Revenue—Rs. 2,43,000.

Police Forces—113.

Salute—9 guns.

**Bansda.**

The country is almost hilly except in the North where it merges into plains of Gujarat.

In the South, the land is covered with dense forests interspersed with mango-groves and intersected by rivers and rivulets. Nature has specially favoured this picturesque part of the country with many irrigation facilities. The present ruler is Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji.

Area—215 sq. miles.

Population—48,807.

Revenue—Rs. 7,38,000.

Police Forces—148.

Salute—9 guns.

#### **Baria.**

The first ruler of this State was a younger brother of the founder of the Chhota Udepur State—and the State thus dates from the end of the fifteenth century. Its connection with the British Government commenced in 1803. The present ruler of the State is His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K. C. S. I.

Area—813 sq. miles.

Population—159,492.

Revenue—Rs. 11,74,000.

Police Forces—211.

Salute—9 guns.

#### **Baroda.**

The Government of the State is conducted on modern lines. The Executive Head of the Administration directly responsible to the

Maharaja is the Diwan or Minister, assisted by an Executive Council of which he is President, their respective powers being regulated by rules laid down by the Maharaja from time to time.

The ryotwari system is in force generally throughout the State, and the revenue assessment is conducted on the lines of Bombay Settlement.

Justice is administered by the Varisht (High) Court, composed of three judges and by District and Subordinate Courts. A legislature composed of nominated and elected members formulate laws and regulations of the State. *Panchayats* have been founded for villages or groups of villages having a population of thousand, the Patel being President with the village accountant and school master as *ex-officio* members, and the rest of the members, being partly elected and nominated. The District Boards are also constituted on similar lines and all are invested with defined powers of local administration.

The most popular movement of the State, is education. Compulsory and free primary education have been introduced. Besides the Baroda college, there are also several other High Schools, vernacular schools and Anglo-Vernacular schools. There is a well equipped technical school and various industrial schools. There

are numerous State scholarships for studies in Europe and America.

Experimental forms have been established at different places for the benefit of agricultural population. In Baroda there are about 900 agricultural banks and co-operative credit societies.

There is a Central Library at Baroda and about thousand district, town and village libraries.

Baroda has its own bank and has 700 miles of State railway.

All these improvements of Baroda is due to its ruler Maharaja Sir Siyaji Rao Gaekwar, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Area—8,164 sq. miles.

Population—2,443,007.

Revenue—Rs. 2,60,09,000.

Police Forces—1,544.

Cavalry—2,000.

Infantry and Artillery—3,275.

Salute—21 guns.

### **Benares.**

The State of Benares was formed on the 1st April 1911. It consists of the districts of Bhadohi and Chakia. The present ruler is His Highness Maharaja Sir Aditya Narayan Singh



**Bahadur, K.C.S.I.** His Highness retains the supreme executive authority in his own hands.

Area—875 sq. miles.

Population—391,165.

Revenue—Rs. 17,98,771.

Police Forces—235.

Salute—13 guns.

### **Bhopal.**

It is the principal Muhammadan State in Central India and ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Muhammadan States in India. The ruling family was founded by Dost Muhammad, an Afghan. Alliance with the British was formed in 1817. The present ruler is His Highness Nawab Haji Sir Muhammad Hamidulla Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. His Highness is the head of the Government and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of five members and one Secretary.

Area—6,924 sq. miles.

Population—729,955.

Revenue—Rs. 80 lakhs.

Police Forces—1,315.

Salute—19 guns.

### **Bhutan.**

His Highness Maharaja Sir Jigme Wangchuk, K.C.I.E. is the present ruler of Bhutan. Trade of Bhutan with British India

is very small. Since 1914 education on European lines has been introduced in the State.

Area—18,000 sq. miles.

Population—300,000.

Revenue—Rs. 4 lakhs.

Salute—15 guns.

### **Bikaner.**

The rulers of Bikaner are Rathor Rajputs. The State was founded in 1465 by Rao Bikaji. A treaty was concluded on the 9th March 1818 with the British Government.

The present ruler is His Highness Maharaja Shri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.. In the administration of the State, His Highness is assisted by a Prime Minister and a Chief Councillor. A Legislative Assembly was created in 1913. It consists of 45 members, twenty of whom are elected. It meets twice a year.

Area—23,317 sq. miles.

Population—936,218.

Revenue—Rs. 1,21,00,000.

Police Forces—1,661.

Salute—17 guns.

### **Bundi.**

The Ruling family belongs to the Hara Clan of Chauhan Rajputs. The State suffered much during the supremacy of the Mahrattas but in 1818 a treaty with the British Govern-

ment was made. The Maharaja is assisted in the administration by a council consisting of a Dewan and four other members. The present ruler is His Highness Maharao Raja Ishwari Singh Bahadur:

Area—21,220 sq. miles.

Population—216,722.

Revenue—Rs. 17,35,000.

Police Forces—583.

Salute—17 guns.

### **Cambay.**

Momin Khan was the founder of the Ruling family. The present ruler is His Highness Nawab Mirza Hussain Yawar Khan Saheb Bahadur.

Area—392 sq. miles.

Population—87,761.

Revenue—Rs. 10,19,000.

Police Forces—216.

Salute—11 guns.

### **Chota-Udepur.**

The Ruling family are Chohan Rajputs, the first ruler being the grandson of the last Raja of Pawagadh. The present ruler is Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Fatehsinhji.

Area—890·34 sq. miles.

Population—144,660.

Revenue—Rs. 13,10,000.

Police Forces—216.

Salute—11 guns.

**Cooch Behar.**

Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan, Bhup Bahadur is the present ruler of the State. Cooch Behar is connected with the Eastern Bengal Railway system at Mogalhat by a narrow-gauge railway.

Area—1,318 sq. miles.

Population—590,866.

Revenue—Rs. 25,84,697.

Police Forces—280.

Salute—13 guns.

**Cochin.**

It lies between the district of Malbar on the north and Travancore on the south with the Indian Ocean as its western boundary. The soil is remarkable for fertility.

The present ruler is His Highness Sri Rama Varmah, G.C.I.F.

Area—1,417 $\frac{3}{4}$  sq. miles.

Population—1,205,016.

Revenue—Rs. 90,09,000.

Police Forces—685.

Salute—17 guns.

**Cutch.**

The ruling family are the descendants of Lakha, whose ancestors reigned at Tatta in Sind. The present ruler is His Highness

**Maharajadhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I.**

Area—7,616 sq. miles.

Population—5,14,307.

Revenue—Rs. 31,27,191.

Police Forces—865.

Salute—17 guns.

### **Datia.**

It is a progressive little State in Central India. There is a Legislative Council of 35 members, of whom 20 are elected. His Highness Maharaja Sir Gobind Singh, Bahadur is the present ruler of the State.

Area—912 sq. miles.

Population—158,834.

Revenue—Rs. 14,33,000.

Police Forces—247.

Salute—15 guns.

### **Dharampur.**

The ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs of the Suryavanshi race. His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji is the present Raja.

Area—704 sq. miles.

Population—112,031.

Revenue—Rs. 10,27,000.

Police Forces—257.

Salute—9 guns.

**Dhar.**

The ruling family claim their descent from Parmar Rajputs. In the early part of the last century the State suffered severely at the hands of the neighbouring States. By the treaty of 1819 the State came under British Protection. The ruler has full civil and criminal jurisdiction within his territories. His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar is the present ruler of the State.

Area—1,800 sq. miles.

Population—243,521.

Revenue—Rs. 17,60,000.

Police Forces—331.

Salute—15 guns.

**Faridkot.**

The Faridkot House was founded by Chaudhuri Kapura in the middle of the sixteenth century. The present ruler of the State is Raja Har Indar Singh. The Raja has ruling powers.

Area—638 sq. miles.

Population—164,364.

Revenue—Rs. 17,32,000.

Police Forces—198.

Salute—11 guns.

**Gondal.**

His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagvatsinhji is the present ruler of this progressive

State. A large college on the boarding school system has been established. There are numerous Girls High Schools in the State. The female education is here compulsory.

Area—1,024 sq. miles.

Population—205,846.

Revenue—Rs. 50,00,000.

Police Forces—600.

Salute—11 guns.

### **Gwalior.**

His Highness Maharaja George Jivaji Rao Scindia is the present ruler. The administration of the State is conducted by a Council of Regency during His Highness Minority. The State has a representative Assembly called the "Majlis-e-Am".

Area—26,367 sq. miles.

Population—3,523,070.

Revenue—Rs. 2,41,79,000.

Police Forces—13,613.

Salute—21 guns.

### **Hyderabad.**

The State was founded by Nizam-ul-Mulk in about 1724. His Exalted Highness Nawab Sir Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur, is the present Nizam. The administration of the State is carried on by a regular system of departments on lines similar to those followed in British India. It is the wealthiest State in India. In 1893, the Nizam established a

Legislative Council. The Council at present consists of 20 members, in addition to the President. Of these 11 are official, 7 non-official and 2 extra-ordinary members. The President of the Executive Council is also the President of the Legislative Council. In 1894, the Nizam recognised the right of the people to share in the work of framing laws.

The Executive Council consists of six officials with a President. The State maintains its own paper currency, coinage, postal system, railway and army. It possesses great natural resources and is one of the largest producers of oil seeds in the world.

Area—82,698 sq. miles.

Population—14,436,148.

Revenue—Rs. 7,98,90,000.

Cavalry—974.

Infantry & Artillery—4,978.

Police Forces—13,917.

Salute—21 guns.

### **Idar.**

The ruling family belongs to the same illustrious Rathor family as Jodhpur. The present Maharaja is His Highness Himatsinhji.

Area—1,669 sq. miles.

Population—262,660.

Revenue—Rs. 21,00,000.

Police Forces—489.

Salute—15 guns.



**Indore.**

His Highness Maharaja Yashwant Rao Holkar is the present ruler of the State. The administration of the State is carried on by the Holkar with the assistance of a Legislative Committee consisting of nine members, of whom seven are elected. The State has nine spinning and weaving mills.

Area—9,902 sq. miles.

Population—1,325,089.

Revenue—Rs. 1,24,21,000.

Cavalry—885.

Infantry and Artillery—1,200.

Police Forces—1,878.

Salute—19 guns.

**Jaipur.**

The ruling family trace their descent from Kush, one of the sons of Rama, King of Ayodha. The present capital of Jaipur was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh in 1728 A.D. and is named after him. Thanks to its broad streets, its free supply of water, its school of Arts, its museum, and its public gardens, it occupies a very high place amongst the great cities of India.

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sawai Man Singh Bahadur is the present ruler of Jaipur. The administration of the State is carried on by

His Highness assisted by a Council of five Members and a Vice-President.

Area—15,579 sq. miles.

Population—2,631,775.

Revenue—Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Police Forces—2,121.

Salute—17 guns.

### **Jammu and Kashmir.**

His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singh Bahadur is the present ruler of the State. The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness with the help of an Executive Council. There is a Legislative Assembly with a non-official majority. There is an independent High Court of Judicature. Local Self-Government in many important cities and town has been introduced. Extensive improvements introduced include (i) extension of the railway system to Jammu (ii) introduction of Imperial Postal and Telegraph System (iii) introduction of compulsory primary education in municipal towns and the establishment of colleges at Srinagar and Jammu for boys and girls (iv) expansion of co-operative movement (v) development of agriculture and industries. The financial condition of the State is steadily improving.

Area—85,885 sq. miles.

Population—3,646,243.

Revenue—Rs. 2,23,29,000.

Cavalry—526.

Infantry and Artillery—6,833.

Police Forces—3,091.

Salute—21 guns.

### **Jodhpur.**

It is the largest State in Rajputana. The Maharajadhiraja is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs. Treaty with the British Government was concluded in 1818. His Highness Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur is the present ruler of the State. The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness with aid of a Council consisting of a Chief Minister and three other Ministers.

Area—35,016 sq. miles.

Population—2,125,982.

Revenue—Rs. 1,42,08,000.

Police Forces—2,692.

Salute—17 guns.

### **Kapurthala.**

The Kapurthala Princes belong to Ahluwalia family. The present ruler is His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur. There is complete bifurcation of Judicial and Executive functions. A new Legislative Assembly has been formed composed of 45 members of whom 30 are elected by joint electorates based on adult male franchise.

Area—599 sq. miles.

Population—316,756.

Revenue—Rs. 36 lakhs.

Police Forces—346.

Salute—13 guns.

### **Kalat.** .

His Highness Mir Ahmad Yar Khan is the present ruler of Kalat.

Area—73,278 sq. miles.

Population—342,101.

Revenue—Rs. 14,49,000.

Salute—19 guns.

### **Kolhapur.**

The founder of Kolhapur dynasty was Tarabai, the heroic wife of Rajaram I, son of Shivaji, the Great. The present Maharaja is His Highness Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati. The Maharaja takes interest in the administration and has considerable experience in administrative affairs. His Highness exercises full sovereign powers.

Area—3,217·1 sq. miles.

Population—957,137.

Revenue—Rs. 77,00,000.

Cavalry—156.

Infantry and Artillery—534.

Police Forces—1,128.

Salute—19 guns.

**Limbdi.**

The present ruler of the State is His Highness Thakore Saheb Shri Sir Daulatsinhgi, K.C.S.I.

Area—343·96 sq. miles.

Population—40,088.

Revenue—Rs. 9,13,000.

Police Forces—167.

Salute—9 guns.

**Morvi.**

It is situated in the district called Machhukantha from the river Machhu, which flows through 30 miles of its territory. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Lukhdhirji is the present ruler of the State.

Area—822 sq. miles.

Population—1,13,023.

Revenue—Rs. 47,13,000.

Police Forces—274.

Salute—11 guns.

**Mysore.**

This is one of the most advanced States in India. Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur is the present ruler of the State. His Highness is assisted in the administration by a Dewan and two members of the Council. The Assembly consists of ordinarily 250 and not more than 275 elected and nominated members and has the privilege of being consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes and also

on the general principles of all measures of legislation. The Assembly has the right of asking questions and passing resolutions on matters relating to public administration, and on the general principles and policies underlying the annual budget. Legislative Council consists of 50 members of which sixty per cent are elected members.

The country is traversed by 731·62 miles of railway and 36·2 miles of tramway. The province being largely dependent on agriculture, measures for the extension of irrigation and for the improvement of agriculture occupy prominent attention. There are 280 Medical Institutions affording free Medical Relief to the public. Education is making rapid progress, the total number of educational institutions being 7,692. All education below the High School Grade is imparted free. State Life Insurance has been introduced for the benefit of the public.

Mysore is the gold-producing centre of India.

Area—29,475 sq. miles.

Population—6,557,871.

Revenue—Rs. 3,45,27,000.

Lancers—526.

Cavalry—136.

Body Guard—125.

Police Forces—6,492.

Salute—21 guns.

**Nabha.**

The ruling family belongs to Sidhu Jat clan. Maharaja Pratap Sinha is the present ruler of the State.

Area—947 sq. miles.

Population—287,574.

Revenue—Rs. 25,55,000.

Police Forces—379.

Salute—13 guns.

**Nawanagar.**

The State was founded in 1540 A.D. by Jam Raval. His Highness Shri Sir Digvijay-Sinhiji is the present Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.

Area—3,791·3 sq. miles.

Population—469,192.

Revenue—Rs. 93,47,000.

Police Forces—901.

Salute—13 guns.

**Orchha (Tikamgarh)**

It was founded in 1501 by Rudra Pratap. In 1812, a treaty of friendship and defensive alliance was concluded with the British. His Highness Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Vir Singh Bahadur, is the present ruler of the State.

Area—2,080 sq. miles.

Population—314,661.

Revenue—Rs. 13,09,000.

Police Forces—641.

Salute—15 guns.

**Palitana.**

Thakore Saheb Shri Sir Bahadur Sinbji Mansinhji is the present ruler of the State. Thakore Saheb is a Gohil Rajput and a descendant of Shahji, son of Sejakji.

Area—300 sq. miles.

Population—62,150.

Revenue—Rs. 13,18,000.

Salute—9 guns.

**Panna.**

The rulers of Panna are descended from the Orchha house. The State was founded by Chhatrasal. His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, is the present ruler of the State.

Area—2,596 sq. miles.

Population—212,130.

Revenue—Rs. 12,65,000.

Police Forces—196.

Salute—11 guns.

**Patiala.**

The ruling family belongs to Sidhu Jat clan. Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh, G.C.S.I. is the present prince. The State possesses valuable forests and is rich in antiquities.

Area—5,942 sq. miles.

Population—1,625,520.

Revenue—Rs. 1,45,00,000.

Police Forces—1,403.

Salute—17 guns.



**Patna.**

Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo is the present ruler of the State. Maharaja has ruling powers. The State suffered severely in the famine of 1900.

Area—2,399 sq. miles.

Population—566,943.

Revenue—Rs. 8,65,000.

Police Forces—262.

Salute—9 guns.

**Porbandar.**

Maharaja Rana Shri Sir Natwarsinhji, K.C.S.I. is the present ruler of the State. The Maharaja belongs to the tribe of Jethwa Rajputs. They claim descent from Hanuman, the staunch devotee of the great King Rama. The well-known Porbandar lime stone underlies this State.

Area—642·25 sq. miles.

Population—115,673.

Revenue—Rs. 21,75,000.

Police Forces—331.

Salute—13 guns.

**Radhanpur.**

The ruler is a member of the illustrious Babi family and the descendant of the last Suba of Ahmedabad. The country is a flat open plain between hills. The soil is either sandy or black and on the borders of the Runn saltish. The condition of agriculture and agriculturists

are improving. Cultivators have occupancy rights. The present ruler is His Highness Nawab Sir Jalaluddin Khan, K.C.I.E.

Area—1,150 sq. miles.

Population—70,530.

Revenue—Rs. 10,00,000.

Police Forces—209.

Salute—11 guns.

### **Rajgarh.**

The rulers are Umats, a branch of the Poramara clan of Rajputs. The present ruler is His Highness Raja Sir Bir Indra Singh, K.C.I.E. Raja has power to try all classes of criminal offences committed within the State.

Area—962 sq. miles.

Population—134,891.

Revenue—Rs. 9,32,000.

Police Forces—275.

Salute—11 guns.

### **Rajkot.**

The founder of the State was Jadeja Vibhaji, a cadet of Nawanagar House. Thakore Saheb Dharmendra Sinhji is the present ruler of the State.

Area—282·2 sq. miles.

Population—75,540.

Revenue—Rs. 10,76,000.

Police Forces—362.

Salute—9 guns.

**Rajpipla.**

The rulers of the State are Gohel Rajputs ; His Highness Maharaja Vijaysinhji, K.C.S.I. is the present ruler.

Area—1,517·50 sq. miles.

Population—206,086.

Revenue—Rs. 24,95,000.

Salute—13 guns.

**Rewa.**

The ruling family belongs to Baghel Clan of Rajputs. The present ruler is His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. The Maharaja has ruling powers.

Area—13,000 sq. miles.

Population—1,587,445.

Revenue—Rs. 60 lakhs.

Cavalry—499.

Infantry and Artillery—614.

Police Forces—1,000.

Salute—17 guns.

**Sangli.**

The ruling family is descended from Haribhat, the common ancestors of all the Patwardhan rulers. His Highness Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao is the present ruler of the State. The Raja takes a

keen interest in the administration of his State and has introduced many reforms.

Area—1,136 sq. miles.

Population—258,442.

Revenue—Rs. 15,41,000.

Police Forces—491.

Salute—9 guns.

### **Tonk.**

The State was founded at the beginning of the last century by Amir Khan. Alliance with the British Government was made in 1817. His Highness Nawab Hafiz Sir Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur is the present ruler of Tonk. The Nawab is assisted in the administration of the State by a Council of four members. There is a Consultative Committee consisting of 18 official and 13 non-official members. This body serves to keep the administration in touch with the public opinion.

Area—2,553 sq. miles.

Population—317,360.

Revenue—Rs. 21,68,000.

Police Forces—869.

Salute—17 guns.

### **Travancore.**

It is one of the most picturesque portion of southern India, containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers, and a succession of back waters and vast forests. The ruler is the

source of all authority,—judicial, administrative and legislative. The ruler treats the revenue of the State as public fund. The State has two Chambers,—Sri Mulam Assembly and Sri Chitra State Council. The Assembly consists of seventy-two members of whom sixty-two are non-officials. Forty-three non-official members are elected by general territorial constituencies, five by special constituencies and fourteen by nomination to represent minor communities. The Council is composed of thirty-seven of whom twenty-seven are non-official. Women have equal franchise as men and are eligible for membership in both Chambers. The franchise is based on broad principles. Any one who pays a land tax of five rupees, or a municipal tax of one rupee or a profession tax to municipality or income-tax to the government or is a graduate of a recognised university, is eligible to vote in the Assembly election. A land-tax of twenty-five rupees or a graduate of ten years standing, will enable any one to be eligible to vote in council election. The sources of the revenue of the State are land, income-tax, customs, salt, exercise, tobacco and stamp. The State has its own postal system. Travancore has five first grade colleges, and two second grade colleges affiliated to Madras Universities. There is also a Law College. A Teachers' Training College, a Sanskrit College and a College of Ayurveda. Justice is administered

by the High Court consisting of a Chief Justice and five other judges.

The ruler of the State belongs to Kshatriya family, which traces its descent from the ancient Chera Kings of South India. The present Maharaja of the State is His Highness Sir Rama Varma, G.C.I.E. The Maharaja opened the door of temples in his State to Harijans.

Area—7,625 sq. miles.

Population—5,095,973.

Revenue—Rs. 2,44,02,000.

Cavalry—60.

Infantry and Artillery—1,442.

Police Forces—2,441.

Salute—19 guns.

### **Tripura.**

Agartala is the capital of the State. The ruling family belongs to the Indo-Chinese Stock, with an admixture of Aryan blood. The Rajas have taken the status of Kshatriyas. The State came under the British protection during the rule of Krishna Manikya. The present Maharaja is His Highness Sir Manikya Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur, K.C.S.I.

Area—4,116 sq. miles.

Population—382,450.

Revenue—Rs. 30,86,000.

Police Forces—341.

Salute—13 guns.

**Udaipur.**

The Raj family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Princes of India. They belong to the Sisodia Sect of the Great Gehot clan. The present Maharana is His Highness Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E. The administration of the State is carried on by the Maharana with the assistance of a Musahib Ala and two ministers. The State is rich in minerals and has many archæological treasures.

Area—12,694 sq. miles.

Population—1,566,910.

Revenue—Rs. 67,31,000.

Police Forces—2,683.

Salute—19 guns.

**PROVINCES.****Bengal.**

Area—82,955 sq. miles (including Cooch Behar and Tripura).

Population—51,087,338.

Of the inhabitants 54·44 per cent. or 27,810,100 are Mahomedans and 22,212,069 Hindus. These two major religion embrace all but 2·09 per cent. of Christians, Buddhists, and Animist, numbering 1,043,049.

Bengali is spoken by ninety-two per cent. of the population and Hindi and Urdu 3·7 per cent.

20·7 per cent. of the population derive their support from pasture and agriculture. It is the

most important rice producing area in northern India. Other crops include barley, wheat, pulses, sugar-cane, tobacco, tea and jute.

Principal industries include agriculture, jute mills, paper mills, coal mining, sugar, tea, cotton mills, glass manufacturing and chemical.

	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Crores of Rupees.	Crores of Rupees.
Import	... 71·47	76·37
Export	... 120·02	127·62

There are about 90 Jute Mills in Bengal. The price of jute is steadily rising and this is the result of long agitation carried out by the Congress to restrict the cultivation of jute. There are about twenty cotton mills in Bengal and more are on their way. This industry is gradually attracting the attention of educated Bengalis. Bengal can not meet her own demand in cloth. She has to depend on Ahmedabad and Manchester.

Bengal is divided into five divisions for the purpose of administration—Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong. Each division is under a Commissioner. The District Magistrate and Collector is head of the administration in each district.

Bengal, under the New Government Act, has a Council of Ministers for administration



and two Chambers, known as Legislative Assembly (Lower House) and Legislative Council (Upper House) for legislative purposes. The Lower House consists of 250 members and Upper House not more than 65 members.

Justice in Bengal is administered by the High Court of Calcutta, which consists of the Chief Justice and 18 Puisne Judges. Under the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Causes Court and Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs.

#### RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

##### *For males.*

	Institutions.	Scholars.
Universities	... 2	1,832
Arts Colleges	... 43	24,518
Professional Colleges	... 14	5,186
High Schools	... 1,188	295,449
Middle Schools	... 1,883	172,556
Primary Schools	... 44,596	1,917,419
Special Schools	... 2,567	119,580

##### *For Females.*

Art Colleges	... 6	705
Professional Colleges	... 3	77
High Schools	... 83	21,917
Middle Schools	... 90	11,597
Primary Schools	... 17,644	508,925
Special Schools	... 47	3,468

## UNION BOARDS OF BENGAL.

Year.		Number.
1936	...	4,737
1937	...	4,810

The number of voters of Union Boards increased from 2,620,000 to 3,478,000. This increase was more marked in the Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions. The total income of Union Boards rose from Rs. 80·28 lakhs to Rs. 93·96 lakhs. The major part of the income was devoted to water-supply and maintenance and improvement of communications. The total number of Union bench was 1,400 against 1,370 in the previous year. The total number of Union Courts was, 1,237 against 1,187 in the previous year.

## PROHIBITION IN BENGAL.

The Commissioner of Exercise has submitted a scheme in which complete prohibition as a experimental measure may be started in Barisal, Faridpur and Bankura. This scheme is waiting the sanction of the Cabinet.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANY.

The Bengal Telephone Corporation Ltd.

The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.

The Oriental Gas Company Ltd.

Bengal Bus Syndicate.

Calcutta Tramways Company.

## TRAMWAY ROUTES.

	Double Tram.
Length in Calcutta	... 32·96 miles.
Length in Howrah	... 4·75 miles.

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TOTAL ... 37·70 miles.

## Places of Public Resort in Calcutta.

## INDIAN MUSEUM.

It is free and open to the public from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on all days except Thursdays and Fridays. On Thursday, it is open from 12 noon free and on Fridays from 10 a.m. to closing time on a payment of annas four per person.

## ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

The Garden is open to the public on all days from sunrise to sunset,—the entrance fee being one anna per person.

## ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDEN.

Founded in 1786 by the East India Company.

## VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

Is open to the public every day except Monday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer and 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter. On Tuesday, it is open from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. On Fridays a fee of eight annas is charged for admission. On all other days the building is open free with

the exception of two picture galleries for which a fee of four annas is made.

#### PLACES OF AMUSEMENT IN CALCUTTA.

Number of Theatre	...	...	6
Number of Cinama and Talkie Houses			42

#### LIST OF CORPORATION GENERAL ELECTIONS.

*(Under the Calcutta Municipal Act 1923.)*

1st Election	...	17th March	1924
2nd	,,	...	16th ,, 1927
3rd	,,	...	18th ,, 1930
4th	,,	...	29th ,, 1933
5th	,,	...	26th ,, 1936

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE CORPORATION.

The Corporation consists of 87 Councillors of whom 65 are elected by rate-payers, 6 are appointed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 4 are appointed by the Calcutta Trades Association, 2 are appointed by the Calcutta Port Commissioners, 10 are nominated by the Government of Bengal and 5 Aldermen. Besides these there are a Major and Deputy-Mayor, elected by the Councillors and Aldermen from among themselves, to preside at meetings of the Corporation and carry out other business prescribed in the Act. The Executive administration is in charge of the Chief Executive Officer.

#### MUNICIPALITIES IN BENGAL.

There were 118 municipalities in Bengal and they had 360,377 rate payers of the Urban

population. 32 per cent. paid rates and taxes and the total receipts from municipal rates and taxes were Rs. 76'60 lakhs.

### Public Holidays.

Sri Panchami	...	5th February.
Id-uz-zuha	...	12th „
Doljatra	...	16th March.
Chaitra Sankranti	...	13th April.
Easter Saturday	...	16th „
Easter Monday	...	18th „
Fateha Duazdaham	...	13th May.
King-Emperor's Birthday	...	9th June.
Half-yearly closing of Banks' Accounts	...	1st July.
Janmastami	...	18th August.
Mahalaya	...	23rd September.
Durga and Lakshmi Pujas	...	1st, 3rd, 4th and 8th October.
Kali Puja	...	22nd October.
Jagadhatri Puja	...	1st November.
Id-ul-fitr	...	23rd and 24th November.
Christmas Eve	...	24th December.
Day following Christmas Day	...	26th „
Last Day of the Year	...	31st „

*Note.*—Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday (15th April), and Christmas Day (25th December) are public holidays.

**Bihar.**

Bihar has an area of 69,348 square miles. It includes the provinces of Bihar and Chotanagpur, and is bounded on the North by Nepal and Darjeeling Districts of Bengal, on the east by Bengal and the Bay of Bengal; on the South by the new provinces of Orissa and on the West by the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Central Provinces. There are four Civil Divisions with headquarters at Patna, Muzafrapur, Bhagalpur and Ranchi. The headquarters of the Government are at Patna.

Bihar has a population of 35,55,805 persons. Hindus form an over-whelming majority of the population and Hindi being chief language. The principal industry of the province is agriculture. Rice is the staple crop, about 48 per cent. *i.e.*, 15,094,000 acres of land are devoted to it. Wheat is grown on 1,221,800 acres, barley on 1,307,400 acres, maize or Indian-corn on 1,697,300 acres and oil-seeds on 1,820,800 acres. There is irrigation in Shahabad, Gaya, Patna and Champaran Districts.

\* Coal, Iron, Mica are the chief minerals of the province.

Gaya is a famous place of pilgrimage both for the Hindus and Buddhists.

**Orissa.**

Orissa was constituted a separate province on April 1, 1936.

The following are the areas comprised in the new province :—

1. That portion of the province of Bihar & Orissa which was known as the Orissa division.

2. Areas transferred from the Presidency of Madras :—

(i) Ganjam Agency Tracts.

(ii) The following areas in non-Agency portion of the Ganjam district *viz.* the *taluks* of Ghumsur, Arka, Surada, Kodala and Chatrapur and parts of *taluks* of Ichapur and Berhampur as lies to the north and west of boundary line.

(iii) Portion of Parlakimedi Estate.

(iv) Portion of Joypore Estate and portion of Poltangi *Taluk*.

3. Areas transferred from Central Provinces :—

(i) The Khariar zamindari in the Rajpur district.

(ii) The Padmapur tract in the Bilapur district.

Sugarcane and jute are the two important commercial crops. Cottage industries have developed to a great extent. The Orissa forests supply a large quantity of timber and fuel.

The chief mineral resources of the province are, iron, coal, limestone, manganese and mica.

**The Central Provinces and Berar.**

Eighty per cent. of the population of this province are Hindus. Hindi is spoken by 56 per cent., and Marathi by 31 per cent. of the population.

The soil is very fertile. Rice is the most extensive single crop of the Central Provinces covering about 30 per cent. of the cropped area. Wheat comes next with over 15 per cent., then pulses and other cereals used for food. In agriculture more than half the working population is female.

Manganese is the chief mineral products of the province. Nagpur is the chief centre of busy cotton spinning and weaving industry. The total amount of Indian yarn exported from the province are 1,63,389 maunds.

There are about 1,017 factories in the province, giving employment to about 59,896 people.

The Congress Ministers of the province, are ruling with every attention to popular needs. They have done the following :—

(i) All political prisoners have been set free.



(ii) Securities of all newspapers and Presses have been returned.

(iii) Orders to stop coercive processes for realisation of land revenue and rents issued.

(iv) Ministers are touring flooded areas to give relief to the distressed.

(v) Scheme of free and compulsory primary education made ready for introduction.

(vi) Jail reforms under consideration.

(vii) Police reports of public meetings abolished.

(viii) Instructions to Police to respect and stand up when "Vandemataram" song is sung.

(ix) 'Dalis', 'begars' and 'rasads' to Government Officials prohibited.

(x) Removal of ban on proscribed literature and cinema films is under consideration.

(xi) Encouragement given to the use of khadi by Government menial servants.

These are no mean achievements for the Congress Ministers of the province.

### **Assam.**

The area of the province is about 67,334 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Tibet and Bhutan, on the west by Bengal, and on the south-east by Burma. It includes the Assam Valley Division, the Surma Valley and Hill Division and the State of Manipur. It

owes its importance to its situation on the north-east frontier of India.

Rainfall is abundant in the province. Cherrapunji holds the record of world's greatest rainfall.

Tea and rice are the most important crop. Wheat, Tobacco and sugarcane are also grown to a certain extent.

### **Bombay.**

Bombay Presidency now stretches along the West Coast of India from Gujerat in the North to Kanara in the South. It has an area of 77,221 square miles and a population of 2,443,007. The population is of a homogeneous type, the people being the keenest trading races of the world.

The principal industry is agriculture, which supports sixty-four per cent. of the population. Bombay is the centre of Indian Textile Industry. There are 68,385 looms in Bombay.

The Congress Ministers in Bombay have done laudable works. The outlook of the Government has changed. The Government have returned all Press securities, cancelled all orders under emergency powers and lifted all the laws imposed by the Government. Ban on all books except those which disseminate ideas of violence is also being removed. Most

of the political prisoners are released. The question of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions are under careful consideration of the Government.

Bills are being prepared to regulate and control money-lenders and to set up Conciliation Boards. The question of regulating 'Gousalas' and 'Pinjrapoles' in order to stimulate cattle breeding on modern lines is also taken up.

The land revenue problem is also being considered, but it is too large a question to be solved in its entirety at once.

The question of irrigation, co-operation and other allied subjects to it on which would improve village economy are also being pursued.

The question of re-organisation of jails is also engaging the attention of Government and it is proposed to convert one of the jails into a farm-colony where under conditions of greater freedom peasant-convicts can carry on farming under the direction of the Agricultural Department.

Prohibition will soon be introduced in certain areas in a short time. One of the areas will be the city of Ahmedabad which yields Excise revenue of not less than Rs. 19 lakhs a year.

The re-organisation of Local Bodies is also being considered ; and it is proposed to set up *Panchaiyats* as the basis of village reconstruction.

The reduction of salaries and allowances is also engaging the attention of Government and avenues of retrenchment are being explored.

A Committee to enquire into labour conditions in the province is set up and its decisions may result in co-ordinating the just claims of labour and capital.

A new scheme of primary education is under consideration and early steps will be taken to remove the utter inefficiency which characterises the present School Boards of Bombay.

#### RESTORATION OF PROPERTIES.

The Bombay Government have decided to return to the original owners the monies and moveable property forfeited to the Government in consequence of the Civil Disobedience movement in 1932-34.

- In case of moveable property, such of it as is still in the possession of the Government, will be restored and where the property has been sold the nett proceeds realised from the sale will be paid.

#### **Madras.**

The Presidency has a population of 47,193,602, Hindus being 88 per cent.,

Muhammadans 7 per cent., and Christians 3·8 per cent. Tamil and Telegu are the principal languages of the province.

68 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture. Paddy is vastly cultivated. Cotton and sugar-cane are also receiving attention of the people. Thirty-eight Spinning and Weaving mills, four Jute mills and numerous other mills are in the presidency.

The Congress Ministry of the province are putting all their resources to the building of the nation. Ban on all Congress organisations of the province has been lifted. Political prisoners have been released. Education on an improved method, irrigation, agriculture and various industries are receiving due attention from the Government. Prohibition has been started on several districts of the province.

### **Sind.**

Sind has an area of 46,378 square miles and a population of 3,887,000. Of these Hindus number 1,015,000 and the Muslims 2,831,000. The rest of the population is made up of 1,930 Anglo-Indians, 6,573 Europeans and 6,627 Indian Christians.

The financial outlook of the province is not good. It has to depend on the Central Government to provide the funds to meet the deficit in the first few years. According to the present

arrangement Sind will get Rs. 105 lakhs for the first ten years, after which the aid will gradually diminish.

The Minister of Irrigation Hon. Mukh Govinda Ram has resigned from the Cabinet. The post has not been filled up.

### **United Provinces.**

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh lie in practically the Centre of Upper India. They are bounded on the North by Tibet, on the South by the two of the Chota Nagpur States of the Central India Agency and the Saugor district of the Central Provinces, and on the West by the States of Gwalior, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Sirmoor and Jabbal and by the provinces of Delhi and the Punjab.

United Provinces have an area of 106,248 square miles and a population of 49,614,833. The population is mainly Hindu, the number being 84·4 per cent. while Mahomedans number 15 per cent., the rests (6 per cent.) are Christians, Jains, Sikhs, Parsis, Buddhists and Jews.

Urdu and Hindi are spoken by the majority of the people of the province.

Agriculture is the chief industry of the province. 79·3 per cent. of the population deriving their livelihood from agriculture. Rice, cotton, wheat, pulses, barley, sugar-cane, millet, linseed and maize are the chief crops of the province.

Cawnpore is the chief industrial centre. It has tanneries, soap factories, oil mills, cotton mills, woollen and other mills.

Congress Ministers have introduced many reforms. They are trying to devote more money to improve the condition of agriculture and agriculturists. Education, irrigation, public health, and cottage industries are also receiving special attention at their hands.

### **The Punjab.**

The Punjab or the land of five rivers, is so called from the five rivers by which it is enclosed, namely, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. It has an area of 135,550 square miles and a population of 28,490,857. Of the population roughly one-half is Mahomedan, three-eighths Hindu and one eighth Sikh.

The main language of the province is Punjabi, which is spoken by more than half the population.

Agriculture is the chief industry. About 65·5 per cent. of the population derive livelihood from it. Wheat is the most important of the crops of the province. Other important crops are rice, barley, sugar-cane, cotton, and oil seeds.

The mineral wealth of the province is very small, rock salt, saltpetre, and limestone for road building being the most important products.

**North-West Frontier Province.**

It is situated on the North-West Frontier of the Indian Empire. It has an area of 36,356 square miles and a population of 4,684,364. Pashtu is the chief language of the province. Agriculture is the chief industry. Prices of agricultural produce have in recent years been high, but the agriculturists, owing to the lack of facility of communication, have to some extent been deprived to access to Indian markets and have therefore been unable to profit by the rates prevailing. The high-prices are a hardship to non-agricultural classes. The cultivated area of lands amounts to 25 per cent. and un-cultivated to 75 per cent.

The work of civilisation is making steady progress, both by improvements of communications and otherwise. Relations with tribes have improved, trade has advanced, police administration has been reformed, and education is gradually progressing.

The Congress has formed ministry in this province.

**Boxing.****HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONS.**

1919-1926	Jack Dempsey.
1926-1928	Gene Tunney.
1930-1932	Max Schmelling.
1932	Jack Sharkey.
1933	Primo Carnera.



1934            Max Baer.  
1935-1937    J. Braddock.

**Taylor to lead I. F. A. XI.**

Taylor, of Calcutta Football Club, will captain the I. F. A. team against the Islington Corinthians to be played on the 17th November, 1937. The following have been selected to represent the I. F. A. XI—

Goal :—G. Armstrong (C. F. C.).

Backs :—

P. Das Gupta (East Bengal).  
Jumma Khan (Mohammedan Sporting).

Halves :—

Aqil Ahmed (Bhowanipore).  
Taylor (C. F. C.) Capt.  
Masoom (Mohammedan Sporting).

Forwards :—

N. Ghosh (Aryans).  
Lakshminarayan (East Bengal).  
Murgesh (East Bengal).  
Rahamat (Mohammedan Sporting).  
Samad (E. B. Railway).

Reserves :—

K. Dutt (Mohan Bagan).  
E. Carvey (Police).  
G. Carvey (E. B. Railway).  
Bachi Khan (Mohammedan Sporting).

Noor Mohammed (Mohammedan Sporting).

B. Mukherjee (Mohan Bagan).

Salim (Mohammedan Sporting).

K. Bhattacharjee (Customs).

S. Dey, Jr. (Aryans).

Blower (Cameronians).

Abbas (Mohammedan Sporting).

### **First All-India Team.**

At the request of the selectors (Col. Mistry and V. M. Merchant) the Board of Control for Cricket in India has issued invitations to the following fourteen players to represent an All-India Eleven at Lahore against Lord Tennyson's Team from 13th to 16th November.

V. M. Merchant (Bombay), (Captain).

Hindlekar (Bombay), (Wicket-keeper).

Amarnath (Patiala).

Amar Singh (Jamnagar).

Mahomed Nissar (United Provinces) (not playing).

S. Banerjee (Jamnagar).

Mustaq Ali (Central India).

Yuvaraj of Patiala (Patiala).

L. P. Jai (Bombay).

Ram Singh (Madras).

Amir Ellahi (Northern India).

Ram Prokash (Northern India).

Hazare (Central India).

Mubarak Ali (Jamnagar).

There is a speculation among the Cricket Fans of India as to who will open India's innings? The best opening pair of India is Merchant and Mustaq Ali, who in the Second Test at Manchester in 1936 against England knocked up 203 runs for the loss of 1 wicket against the attack of bowlers like Allen, Gover, Robins, Verity and Hammond. The wicket-keeper of the Team is Hindlekar. There are every variety of bowlers in attack—from spinners like Ram Singh and Ellahi to fast bowlers like S. Banerjee and Mubarak Ali. The opening bowler will be Amar Singh, better than whom there are a few opening bowlers in the world. He is the bowler 'per excellence' of India. His length over any period of time is immaculate and his deliveries are too full of tricks for any batsman. He can swing the ball on both the sides and can make it gain in speed off the ground.

We believe that Merchant, by carefully handling the bowlers and bats will win the first unofficial test.

### **All-India Tennis Ranking.**

#### *Men.*

The Ranking Committee of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, has issued the following ranking of men for the Season 1936-37 :—

- (1) E. V. Bobb.
- (2) Ghaus Mohammed.

- (3) S. L. R. Sawhney.
- (4) Sohan Lal.
- (5) D. N. Capoor.
- (6) M. Sleem.
- (7) Y. Singh.
- (8) H. L. Noni.
- (9) B. T. Blake.
- (10) S. C. Beatty.
- (11) Y. Savoor.

The Committee wishes to emphasize that the ranking is based on an analysis of the actual performance of the players during the past season and that, where players are bracketted, their performances have been considered of equal value, the names being published in alphabetical order.

### **Northern Indian Tennis Championship 1937.**

Men's Singles—Ghaus Mohammed.

Men's Doubles—S. C. Beatty and J. M. Mehta.

Women's Singles—Miss Leela Row.

Ladies' Doubles—Mrs. Hutchinson and Miss  
Dubash.

Mixed Doubles—Ghaus Mohammed and Miss  
Leela Row.

Boys' Singles—Bakshi Trilop.

Girls' Singles—Miss R. Sawhney.

Veterans' Doubles—Sleem and Dalip Singh.

**India's Mineral Wealth.**

The total value of minerals produced in India is £19,500,000. The average number of persons employed daily is 385,000.

**Coal output.**

Coal tops the list as the most important mineral of India. India comes second to the United Kingdom, as a producer of coal in British Common Wealth and ranks ninth in the world. Coal output during the year was a little over 22,500,000 tons, valued at nearly Rs. 6½ crores. The Jharia Coalfield accounted for 39·05 per cent. of India's production, the Raniganj Coalfield 32·31 per cent., Bokaro 6·27 per cent., Pench Valley 5·57 per cent. Giridih 3·09 per cent. and other fields less than three per cent. each.

The number of persons employed in the Coalfields were 182,000. The number of deaths by accident on the Coalfield was 435. There were two major accidents, one at Poidih in the Raniganj field and the other at Loyabad in the Jharia field, which accounted for 209 and 35 deaths respectively.

**Petroleum.**

This is the second in importance of India's Minerals. She produced only 0·64 per cent. of world's output, her place being thirteenth in the list of oil producing countries. The total production of the year is nearly 355,000,000

gallons. About 65,000,000 gallons come from Assam, 4.4 gallons from the Attock district in the Punjab and the remainder from Burma.

### **Gold.**

There was small but increased production of gold from Manbhum and trivial outputs from the Punjab and the United Provinces. The largest gold producing centre in India is the Kolar Goldfield. The gold output during the year is 333,385.6 ounces and the total value is Rs. 3,06,00,000.

### **Export of gold.**

Year.	Value at Rs.
1932	... 75,87,52,203
1933	... 51,25,48,810
1934	... 60,50,74,489
1935	... 44,22,27,875
1936	... 33,15,99,305

### **Iron.**

India is the second largest producer of iron-ore in the British Empire and ninth in the world. The production of iron-ore during the year is 2,500,000 tons, valued at nearly Rs. 40 lakhs. The mines are mainly in Singhbhum, Bihar, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj States.

### **Pig-Iron.**

The production of pig-iron for the year is 1,540,000 tons. Japan is the principal customer of Indian pig-iron.

**Lead.**

Lead produced during the year is 73,000 tons, valued at nearly Rs. 1,72,00,000.

**Copper.**

The production of copper from the ore mined at Ghatsila in Bihar is 7,200 tons. 808 tons were sold as copper and the remainder used in the rolling mill to manufacture yellow metal sheets and circles, the whole of which was sold.

**Manganese.**

Of Manganese ore, a little over 813,000 tons were mined. The steel work of India used a little over 46,000 tons, and nearly 743,000 tons were exported to the United Kingdom, the United States, Japan, France and Belgium.

**Mica.**

Mica produced during the year is 87,000 cwts. valued at nearly Rs. 32½ lakhs. India is the world's chief producer of high-grade mica. Most of the mica produced is exported to the United States and the United Kingdom.

**Ilmenite.**

India is the chief producer of the Ilmenite of the world. It occurs with monazite and zircon in beach sands in Travancore State and over 140,000 tons, valued at £62,000 were produced.

**Tin.**

Tin and Wolfram (the ore of tungsten) occur together to a large extent, in Burma.

**Limestone.**

3½ million tons were quarried. The increase output is due partly to its use. As a flux in the iron and steel industry and in the manufacture of cement.

**Gems.**

In gem stone Panna State produced 1,457 carats, valued at Rs. 62,171. In Mogok, Burma 155,381 carats of rubies valued at Rs. 97,103 and 172 carats of sapphires valued at Rs. 242, have been mined. Ninety-eight tons of Ceryl were produced in Ajmere and 5 tons of Garnet in Travancore.

**Other Minerals.**

Other minerals of which India produces varying quantities on a commercial scale are Antimony, Chromite, Magnesite, Salt, Salt-petre, Soda, Apatite, Asbestos, Barytes, Bauxite, Fuller's Earth, Graphite, Gypsum and Steatite.

**Men vs. Highest Mountain.**

Efforts to reach the top of Mount Everest were many, but none could conquer it. Experienced and world-renowned mountaineers attempted to conquer it but without success.



The first attack was made in 1921 by Col. Howard Bury and the second in 1922, by Burig-Gen. Bruce. Bruce's party succeeded in reaching a height of 27,300 ft. with the help of oxygen.

The best of all known efforts was made in 1924 by Brigadier Norton, who proved a brilliant leader and achieved an ascent of 28,130 feet—only 1,011 feet from the summit.

Brig. Norton declared that the mountain of mystery could be overcome with the knowledge and science available, if weather conditions are favourable.

In 1933, an Everest Committee under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpin Club, was formed and Hugh Rutledge was in charge of the expedition. The brave mountaineers fought their way to within 1,000 feet of the summit. Their nerves became taut, the climbers were indifferent and lost weight. The lack of acclimatization had its hold on the party and the expedition was abandoned.

In the summer of 1936, another expedition under the leadership of Hugh Rutledge attempted to conquer the Everest. The expedition reached the base camp on April 30, 1936, but it had to be given up on June 14, 1936, owing to heavy snow and the early arrival of monsoon.

The highest mountain of the world is still unconquered.

**Wardha Educational Conference.**

An Educational Conference was held in Wardha on the 22nd and 23rd October, 1937, under the auspices of the Silver Jubilee of the Marwadi Shiksha Mandal. The Conference was attended by all the leading educationists of India. The Conference passed the following resolutions :—

(1) That in the opinion of this Conference free and compulsory education be provided for seven years on a nation-wide scale.

(2) That the medium of instruction be the mother-tongue.

(3) That the Conference endorses the proposal made by Mahatma Gandhi that the process of education throughout this period should centre around some form of manual and productive work, and that all the other abilities to be developed or training to be given should, as far as possible, be integrally related to the central handicraft chosen with due regard to the environment of the child.

(4) That the Conference expects that this system of education will be gradually able to cover the remuneration of the teachers.

**Mahatma Gandhis Formula.**

Mahatma Gandhi has submitted a scheme for national education of the people. The scheme was thoroughly examined at the Wardha Educational Conference and approved by one

and all. The scheme, will be tried in almost all the provinces in which Congress have formed Ministry. In the opinion of distinguished educationists, the scheme is to replace the system that specialise in producing clerks by a system that produced skilled and intelligent artisans. The scheme is as follows :—

1. The present system of education does not meet the requirements of the country in any shape or form. English, having been made the medium of instruction in all the higher branches of learning, has created a permanent bar between the highly educated few and the uneducated many. It has prevented knowledge from percolating to the masses. This excessive importance given to English has cast upon the educated class a burden which has maimed them mentally for life and made them strangers in their own land. Absence of vocational training has made the educated class almost unfit for productive work and harmed them physically. Money spent on primary education is a waste of expenditure inasmuch as what little is taught is soon forgotten and has little or no value in terms of the villagers or cities. Such advantage as is gained by the existing system of education is not gained by the chief taxpayer, his children getting the least.

2. The course of primary education should be extended at least to seven years and should

include the general knowledge gained up to the matriculation standard less English and plus a substantial vocation.

3. For the all-round development of boys and girls all training should so far as possible be given through a profit-yielding vocation. In other words, vocations should serve a double purpose—to enable the pupil to pay for his tuition through the products of his labour, and at the same time to develop the whole man or woman in him or her through the vocation learnt at school.

Land, buildings and equipment are not intended to be covered by the proceeds of the pupils' labour.

All the processes of cotton, wool and silk, commencing from gathering, cleaning, ginning (in the case of cotton), carding, spinning, dyeing, sizing, warp-making, double twisting, designing, and weaving, embroidery, tailoring, paper making, cutting, book binding, cabinet making, toy making, 'gur' making are undoubted occupations that can easily be learnt and handled without much capital outlay.

This primary education should equip boys and girls to earn their bread by the State guaranteeing employment in the vocations learnt or by buying their manufactures at prices fixed by the State.

4. Higher education should be left to private enterprise and for meeting national

requirements whether in the various industries, technical arts, belles-lettres or fine arts.

The State Universities should be purely examining bodies, self-supporting through the fees charged for examinations.

Universities will look after the whole of the field of education and will prepare and approve courses of studies in the various departments of education. No private school should be run without the previous sanction of the respective Universities. University charters should be given liberally to any body of persons of proved worth and integrity, it being always understood that the Universities will not cost the State anything except that it will bear the cost of running a Central Education Department.

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**1938 Everest Expedition.**

Mr. H. W. Tilman has been selected to lead the Mount Everest Expedition in 1938. Mr. Tilman was a member of the reconnaissance party of the 1936 Everest Expedition. He also led the party which climbed the Nanda Devi last year.

**German Tennis Team for India.**

A German touring team consisting of Von Cramm and Henkell under the Captainship of Dr. Kleinschroth will be seen in action at the Rafian Club, Lucknow, on March 11, 12 and 13 next, when it is proposed to hold an Exhibition Game between Northern India and the German Team.

**Islington Corinthian Team.**

The Islington Corinthian Team arrived in Bombay on 11th November. The team consists of the following :—

Goal-Keepers :—

C. Longman (Kingstonian F. C.).

E. Wingfield (Romford F. C.).

Backs :—

P. D. Clark (Capt.) (International) (Leyton).

R. L. Manning.

A. Buchanan (Barnet).

## Half-Backs :—

A. J. Martin (Dunbridge Wells Rangers).

J. K. Wright (International) (Sheffield).

W. Whittaker (Surrey).

G. Dance (International) (Moor Green F. C.).

W. Miller.

## Forwards :—

H. Read (Surrey).

J. Braithwaite (Barnet).

L. Bradbury (International) (Moor Green F. C.).

A. Avery (Essex).

L. Stone (Woking).

R. Sherwood.

J. Miller (Middlesex).

J. W. Pearce (Middlesex).

R. Tarrant (International) (Surrey).

The Team will play in white shirts and blue nickers.

**World Labour Disputes.**

World statistics on labour disputes compiled by the International Labour Office, show that in 21 countries for which complete figures are available, labour disputes, totalled 6,684, involved 2,423,430 workers, and resulted in a loss of 29,264,848 working days.

The United States, the figures show, led all the others with 2,172 disputes involving 788,648 workers, and resulting in a loss of

13,901,956 working days. Poland was second with 2,058 disputes involving 664,593 workers, and resulting in a loss of 4,006,556 working days. Third on the list was Great Britain with 808 disputes, involving 315,000 workers and resulting in a loss of 1,830,000 working days.

Austria, apparently, had the fewest number of disputes, the total being 3, which involved 123 workers and resulted in a loss of 269 working days.

The other countries and the figures for each are :—

		Strikes.	Workers involved.	Working days lost.
Argentina	...	109	85,438	1,344,461
Australia	...	235	60,586	494,359
Canada	...	155	34,812	276,997
China	...	128	78,992	666,931
Czechoslovakia	...	263	53,912	603,061
Denmark	...	12	96,862	2,946,000
Estonia	...	16	2,539	14,822
Finland	...	29	2,935	35,360
Hungary	...	122	20,747	232,622
India	...	157	169,029	2,358,062
Irish Free State		107	9,443	185,623
Netherlands	...	96	10,420	99,800
New Zealand	...	43	7,354	16,980
Palestine	...	20	956	11,625
Rumania	...	90	15,213	195,606
Switzerland	...	41	3,612	38,789
Union of South Africa	...	20	2,198	5,009





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